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Business Heads See Wane Of War Fears in Europe; Congressional Probes Set

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 7, 1939

Business Leaders See War Scare on Wane

NEW YORK (AP)—Belief that fears of war are on the decline in Europe and that the United States has some good business in store was expressed today by leaders in Finance, Business, and Government arriving on the liner Queen Mary.

Sir William Wiseman, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., said the business outlook in the United States appeared improving. He saw rising British armaments a new guarantee against further continental trouble.

Frazier Jelke, broker, said he found "some waning" of the feeling of war possibilities. Plane production in England, he said, is equal to that of Germany, and within a few months will surpass it.

W. T. Grant, Chairman of W. T. Grant & Co., said his retail units showed "better than the average" gains for June, and that the trend probably continued in July. He said the people in Italy and Germany do not want war.

Congressional Investigators Prepare for Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—Adjournment of Congress was the signal today for investigators to start nine congressional inquiries for which $845,000 was appropriated.

About 40 Congressmen will come back to the Capital in the fall for hearings on such things as un-American activities, National Labor Relations Board, banking, and the general economic condition of the country. Others will travel to Alaska to inquire into the fisheries situation there, and one committee will hold hearings in California on how employers are treating labor. [Details: Page 1.]

Federal Employees Reach Peak of 925,260

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal employees numbered 925,260 in June—a total which Civil Service experts said was the largest in history. It compared with 919,161 last December when extra postal workers were hired and with an estimated wartime peak of about 918,000.

President Signs Final Court Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a minor bill which Attorney General Murphy said "completes the 1937 court program," by creating an administrative officer for Federal courts.

The bill provides that the judicial administrative officer, to be named by the Supreme Court, shall handle all the fiscal affairs of all Federal courts. Such matters have been under the Justice Department.

Military Maneuvers Keep Europe on Edge

LONDON—With the simultaneous opening of fall maneuvers throughout Europe, tension over Danzig has not been eased, particularly since Germany has called some 1,700,000 men to the colors. Reports from Berlin, however, indicate that probability of open warfare is reduced by the reluctance of both the Germans and the Poles to allow the Danzig issue to go beyond the discussion stage. [Details: Page 2.]

U. S. Charges Film Monopoly in Equity Suit

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—R. Norman Kirchgraber, Assistant United States District Attorney, filed in Federal Court today an equity suit charging major motion-picture production companies and a large theater chain with combining to restrain trade.

Mr. Kirchgraber said the proceeding was aimed at what he termed "a monopoly control" which the Government charges is held by certain exhibitors in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.

The action was brought by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, with the approval of Attorney General Murphy.

The complaint outlined charges of monopolistic practices against the Schine group of 190 theaters and against 11 production and distribution firms.

Twenty-one defendants were named, divided into two groups. One was designated as the "Schine defendants," embracing the Schine Chain Theaters, Inc., six affiliates, and three individuals. The other was designated as the "distributor defendants."

Japanese Parley on Axis Pacts Ends Suddenly

VILLA D'ESTE, Italy (AP)—Japan's envoys to Italy and Germany ended unexpectedly on Aug. 5 a conference here at which they were reported to have considered Japanese adherence to the Italian-German military alliance. No reason was given for the sudden termination of the talks, two days ahead of schedule nor was there any statement regarding the outcome of the meeting.

Lieut. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, who with Toshio Shiatori, Ambassador to Rome, had been conducting the negotiations, left to return to his post.

Caribou Completes First Trans-Atlantic Hop

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y. (AP)—The Imperial Airways flying boat Caribou was checked at its American base for minor repairs today after completing a flight inaugurating British trans-Atlantic air mail service to the United States.

Carrying 25,000 letters to this country and Canada, the 24-ton ship landed on Long Island Sound at 8:27 p. m. (E. S. T.) Aug. 6. [Details: Page 2.]

U. S. Law Snares Card Sharps at Sea

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a measure aimed at "card sharps" and other crooks who operate on American ships at sea. The act amended the criminal code to give Federal courts jurisdiction in these cases of obtaining money under false pretenses, with possible penalties of $5,000, five years, or both.

Ellsworth to Visit Antarctica, Hoping to Probe Ice Cap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Lincoln Ellsworth, explorer and flyer, will return for the fifth time to the antarctic in the winter of 1940-'41 in an attempt to learn for physical science some of the age-old secrets hidden in the interior of the continent at the bottom of the world, it was learned today.

The Ellsworth expedition will be independent of the United States Government party which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will lead to Antarctica this fall, although both projects will work in close co-operation, Mr. Ellsworth declared before leaving here for Europe with his wife aboard the steamship Conte di Savoia, of the Italian Line, on Saturday.

"My objective would be to winter at the South Pole or continue my explorations in James W. Ellsworth Land, which I named for my father several years ago," he said. "If I go to the South Pole, so far as transportable equipment would permit I'd like to dig a little into the polar ice cap and see what can be learned of the history of Antarctic weather by the various snow and ice layers which lie beneath the surface.

"The polar ice cap is estimated to be about 5,000 feet in thickness, although, of course, no one yet has been able to be positive about it, but we do know that the ice cap is receding into the sea. Many ice-free islands which I saw on the Indian Ocean side last year were once under the cap, and the ice barrier on the coasts is constantly collapsing into the water."

Mr. Ellsworth held there were "indications" of natural wealth on both the Indian and Pacific Ocean sides of Antarctica that might lead to the discovery of oil, silver, and copper there.

"If I don't go to the South Pole, I'd like to map the 2,000-mile coast line of Ellsworth Land, although constant fog, bad seas and floating ice have defeated previous efforts to get near the shore in this region," he continued.

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Alaska Outlet

By a Staff Artist

Engineering Plans

Map shows Routes 1 and 2, two alternative courses proposed for the Highway. The proposal of the American Commission is a slight variant of Route 1.

Canadians Seek U. S. Financing Of Alaska Highway

American delegates to the International Highway Board working on the proposed highway to Alaska have returned from an airplane survey of the route highly optimistic as to prospects and ready with a new proposal for shortening the route as already charted.

Canadian delegates have returned deeply impressed by the estimated cost of the project and anxious for the United States to supply a large part of the money in the form of a loan. They are noncommittal as to the revised route advocated by some members of the American delegation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—"Snow peaks of unsurpassed grandeur, towering from 17,000 to 20,000 feet high, a chain of great lakes, some of them still unnamed, a new grand canyon, and untold wealth of gold and other minerals." The description is not a paragraph from the accounts of Magellan, but from accounts of American members of the International Highway Board just returned from a 4,000-mile, eight-day airplane trip over the route of the proposed Alaska-Yukon Highway from the United States through British Columbia and the Yukon, into Alaska.

Canadian members of the Board are Charles Stewart, Chairman; Arthur Dixon, Victoria; J. W. Spencer, Vancouver; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, and J. M. Wardle, both of Quebec. American mem-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

World Affairs Notebook; Japanese raid on British ships: Page 2.

American Colleges—Liberty And Service Mark Development

Rediscovering America
Sixth of 27 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa—I know of nothing in this country which so strikingly embodies the faith and love of early Americans as the independent colleges. I never quite realized that before. I just took colleges for granted. They seemed as natural as mail boxes. But now they don't. I visited a number of them on this trip and looked into their history. Each is a romance of faith and self-sacrifice. Almost every one began as a gift. Their founding and maintenance required desperately hard work. The pecuniary reward they provided for the men teaching in them was often incredibly small. I think they were one of the noblest monuments believing men and women ever gave to the youth of their land.

Most early American colleges were founded by men who sought no other reward than the creation of a better America. They are among the finest fruits of patriotism in history. They are manifestations of a transforming faith which I hope we may all recover.

Washburn College

I know that many colleges "goose step," that they are conservative, that they defend the existing order. I am sadly aware, also, that their teaching is frequently far from inspiring and that many students show very little interest in serious things. But it would be a disastrous mistake to look only at that side of the picture. It is very probable that there have never been in any country at any time so many able men and women of high character, giving themselves with such devotion to the enlightening and inspiring of youth as our college professors.

I see that in my own college, Washburn of Topeka, Kansas. Thirty-seven years ago a field worker came clear out to obscure Cora—a cross road in Smith Coun-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

A New Racquet? 'Bomb Mystery' Solved in France

LILLE, France, Aug. 7 (AP)—One of the many cases of unnecessary alarm in Europe was disposed of when 600 rubber balls, found on a highway leading from the Belgian frontier and thought to be some variety of bomb, were discovered by the police to be only tennis balls without their canvas covers, which had rolled off a truck during a routine shipment from Lille to Paris.

Detectives had announced that after cutting open some of the balls and finding in them two pellets filled with yellow and ivory-colored corrosive liquids that the chemicals were similar in some respects to explosives used by Irish Republican Army terrorists in England.

A representative of the manufacturers, however, explained that the pellets were designed to melt with the heat and form a gas which gives the tennis balls more bounce.

Senate Sounds Friendly Note On the Orient

Gesture of conciliation to Japan is accompanied by warning against any anti-U. S. move.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—A gesture of conciliation toward the Far East was the legacy of the Senate to the State Department for the period of delicate new treaty negotiations which now lies ahead.

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Administration spokesman and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared following adjournment: "We all hope that the Government of Japan will be actuated by a calmer reasoning and will respect the rights of our citizens as provided in the various treaties to which Japan and the United States are parties."

Should Japan adopt this course, he said, "a stumbling block would be removed toward restoration of the high degree of friendship which has so long existed between the two countries."

Points to Consequences

Only after holding out this friendly inducement to moderation did Senator Pittman point out the consequences of a general outbreak of anti-American pressure on the part of Japan:

"Unless the attitude of Japan toward our citizens in China changes materially for the better, Congress will authorize retaliatory measures at its next session."

Thus the Senate, which was the focus of a bipartisan drive for a strong policy in the Far East and which precipitated the breaking of the trade treaty with Japan, ends on a constructive note. It is considered likely that Secretary of State Cordell Hull himself may have requested some such statement from the man who holds the key post in foreign policy-making in Congress.

Pressure Politics

For the Hull policy again runs true to form: alternating acts and statements of increasing firmness, backed by intensive rearmament, with equally vigorous and persuasive statements of the case for reasonable negotiation and solution. The terminating of the 1911 Treaty was followed a day after, it is now learned, by direct orders from Washington to the Embassy in Tokyo to protest a series of minor incidents which has punctuated the preceding few weeks. The incidents had already been locally protested and apologies and reprimands to the assailants offered in return; the State Department would not have followed with a generalized protest to Tokyo had it not wanted still further to point up the implications of the Hull action ending the treaty: that the State Department meant business this time.

These applications of pressure politics may be supported in time by the moving of naval units from the West Coast out to the Pacific bases, in anticipation of fleet maneuvers much nearer to Japan.

But today, in line with the Pittman statement, a phase of conciliation is opening up.

Congress Puts Business In Recovery Spotlight

Recent session removed many of the barriers that businessmen said were holding them back—Pickup in next few months will give added strength to anti-New Dealers, and vice versa.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—Congress has completed its record for 1939 and has gone home leaving the greatest challenge to business in the history of the New Deal. For the story of the first session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, just adjourned, is the story of the gradual approach to just that position of legislative independence, of an end to pump-priming, or curtailed relief, or removal of "recovery barriers" and of reduction in the tax burden which business and industry have been demanding for years.

Now in the next few months, until Congress assembles again, as much will be told in the political story by the course of the stock market and of industrial indices as could be told by a major campaign. Will business take up the slack? Will employment decline? The prospect looks bright at the moment. The stock market has been going up in the face of repeated pessimistic utterances by President Roosevelt, as major parts of his big program were defeated. Even Administration economists forecast better times ahead.

The same independence of Congress which distinguished it increasingly in the closing days gives private industry its chance and its biggest hope. For the mood of Congress when it departs is likely to be the mood of Congress when it reassembles, whether next January or at an earlier date called by Mr. Roosevelt in special session. Congressional intransigence will be intensified if private business picks up in the meantime.

Final Weeks Told Story

The record of Congress has been inconclusive in many respects, paradoxical in others, and is told only inadequately in the actual enumeration of bills passed or discarded. It was the temper of Congress, and particularly its temper in the final few weeks of the session, that really told the story. It was then that Mr. Roosevelt received one blow after another. He took these blows without flinching, and with the ominous calmness that betokened that it would not be long before he would strike back but that rests with the future.

The immediate story can be told in a few words:

For the first time in New Deal history a Congress marched up to a pump-priming bill, examined it carefully, and then—threw it out. Mr. Roosevelt has been defeated before. He has lost on the Supreme

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mass Executions Mark Internal Tension in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Mass executions which were reported from Spain today as a reprisal for the assassination of Madrid's military police chief, Isaac Gabaldon, his daughter, and chauffeur on July 29, are regarded here as calculated to increase rather than to mitigate political tension. Observers have been watching with increasing interest an increasing spread of tension during the past few weeks. Señor Gabaldon was one of the most active officers in cleaning-up operations in Madrid after the civil war.

Individuals executed are officially listed as members of the "most sinister Marxist underworld," which means they were anathema alike to both wings of General Franco's supporters. However, all available information points to the fact these two wings themselves are engaged in a bitter struggle for mastery. In these circumstances, execution of "Marxists" is also seen as a warning to others not to indulge in extra-legal methods in order to obtain control of the new political machine which victors in the civil war are hammering out.

Rivalry between the Falangist—or Fascist—and the traditionalist wings of General Franco's supporters reached a further stage Aug. 4 with publication at Burgos of a new decree drastically reorganizing the Falangist Party, Spain's only legal political organization. By this means the widely divergent views of the dominant parties are hidden under a cloak of outward uniformity. The resultant situation is not clear yet, but informed observers are inclined to see the decree as tending to enhance the influence of anti-Fascist elements. It is felt, however, that much will depend on General Franco's choice of new second in command, a post for which his brother-in-law, Ramon Suñer, is the Fascist candidate.

Meanwhile, it is regarded as somewhat significant that Gen. Quiepo de Llano, who is an anti-Fascist and was relieved of his military command recently, is not to go as Ambassador to the Ar-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

This Changing World

The Congressional Rebellion—Defeats for President Viewed as Preliminaries to 1940 Convention—A Struggle for Party Control

By H. B. Elliston

A wrong perspective on the Congressional rebellion which wound up the first session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress would be obtained, I suggest, if one did not take primarily into account the origin of that rebellion in the bitter Roosevelt-Garner struggle for control of the Democratic convention in 1940.

Republicans simply provided the foundation for the success of the Garner revolt. They voted as a unit against the President. In some cases, it seems to me, they were shortsighted so to put men above measures. As, for instance, in the so-called neutrality debate. They would have been true to Republican doctrine, not to say Constitutional practice, if they had sought to wipe out the arms embargo and all such restraints on Presidential foreign policy-making. But that wouldn't have been considered good politics because such a campaign would have suited the Roosevelt book. So they are now tagged as the isolationist party. When, in point of fact, the responsibilities of office would make them just as world-minded as the President. In this world in arms, party politics in the United States, no less than in less-favored countries, needs to be subordinated to what Meredith called the wisdom of the wide survey.

The Republicans, however, couldn't have reached first base in their anti-Roosevelt opposition except for the help of dissident Democrats. It was this alliance that piled up the defeats for the Administration. And the conservative Democrats, as a body, were primarily animated by the looming event of the Democratic convention.

* * *

President Roosevelt no doubt could have spared himself many of the defeats if he had taken himself out of the 1940 running. He might even have found himself today with full discretion in foreign policy. At any rate, a Republican legislator recently said to me, "I'd vote for the removal of the arms embargo if it were a Cleveland who was asking for it." Without question such a withdrawal would have marked a crumbling of Democrat opposition.

To my way of thinking, the President didn't take himself out of the 1940 running because he is in the running. Would that there were a single term for the Presidency! As long as there isn't, this "unpleasant job," as Senator Taft puts it, will always remain a glittering prize to those who have tasted the sweets of office. President Roosevelt is no exception. Like Louis XVI, he knows the "trade of being a King," and thrives on it. It is an article of faith with this column that he is actively seeking the 1940 nomination. Certainly conservative Democrats are persuaded of such an intention.

That these dissidents were economy-minded even in their successful opposition to the new spending program is disproved by the record. As a body they have given just as little evidence of economy as the rest of Congress. (And you can't call an economy Congress a body which has added $200,000,000 to a Roosevelt budget.) No, oppositionist objection to the new spending bill was not based upon economy per se; but to spending by the President. The dissidents, with the experience of the 1936 revelations in mind, felt that the money would be used as a Roosevelt campaign chest.

A similar motivation appears to have been responsibile for the pushing of the Hatch Act. This is one of the best measures ever enacted by an American Congress. It strikes a gallant blow for the purification of American politics by limiting the political activity of Federal office holders. But the excellence of the measure need not blind the observer to the politics behind it. With this bill the anti-Rooseveltians were intent upon demoting the Roosevelt machine among Federal office holders just as they were bent upon withholding a Roosevelt campaign fund by opposing the new spending program.

* * *

Both denials are victories for the anti-Roosevelt Democrats in this pre-Convention struggle. The Hatch Act, in particular, is a signal victory. In the 1936 Democratic convention, 814 of the 1,100 delegates were on public pay rolls or were holders of Party office. I don't know how many were Federal office holders, but a great many, no doubt. Under the Hatch Act they won't be present in 1940. It is only natural that such office holders, beholden to the President for their appointments, would have been a tower of strength in any "draft-Roosevelt" movement in the convention. It is true that state office holders, who ought to be equally denied a vote in the Convention, will be there. But they are more anti than pro-Roosevelt. For the jealousy between state bureaucracies and the Federal bureaucracy has been particularly pronounced in the Administration.

Does this succession of defeats mean that Mr. Roosevelt won't get the Democratic nomination? Well, it would seem to mar his chances, even though less than one third of the Democratic members deserted the Administration at any time. But a lot can happen between now and the 1940 convention—enough to ruin all present speculations which, incidentally, would be quite idle but for the manner in which 1940 politics is dominating all events in Washington. And seldom have events in the American Capital been more historic not only for the American future but for mankind at large.

Debt Payer

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Hjalmar J. Procope
Minister from Finland to the United States

Finnish Minister Glad to See Finns In Massachusetts

In the motion picture theaters every half-year, when the newsreels portray the now familiar scene of Finland's representative making payment on its debt to the United States, American audiences frequently show their appreciation by applause.

During the past four days, State and city officials in Massachusetts have been showing similar appreciation by welcoming Dr. Hjalmar J. Procope, new Finnish minister to this country, former Foreign Minister of Finland and former President of the Council of the League of Nations, on his first visit to this section of the United States.

As he prepared today to return to Washington after visits with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Mayors of several cities, Dr. Procope said:

"It is a great pleasure to express to you how glad I am at having had this opportunity of visiting the State of Massachusetts, where in friendly and beautiful surroundings so many Finns have found a new homestead and a new country.

New Sign of Friendship

"I see in the welcome I have had here a renewed and highly appreciated sign of the friendship and sympathy the great American Nation has for my country."

In his suite at the Ritz-Carlton, the Minister brushed the subject of the debt payment aside. "It is a very small sum," he said. "Although it seems big to us, it is really very small for you."

The most recent semi-annual installment on the debt was $160,693, paid by Dr. Procope to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgen-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Leche Indicted In Violation Of 'Hot Oil' Law

Former Louisiana Governor charged by Federal grand jury with receiving $67,000 in deal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 7 (AP)—Former Gov. Richard Leche was indicted by a Federal grand jury today along with Seymour Weiss, hotel owner and political figure, on charges of violation of the Connally "Hot Oil" Act.

Named with Mr. Leche and Mr. Weiss in the indictment which Attorney General Frank Murphy had studied in Washington, was Freeman Burford, independent Dallas, Texas, oil operator, and the East Texas Refining Company.

Mr. Weiss also was charged in another indictment with evading payment of income taxes for 1936, and he and Louis C. Lesage, suspended assistant to the President of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, were named in a third indictment as conspiring together to violate income tax laws.

Mr. Weiss and Mr. Lesage had been previously indicted on mail fraud charges.

$67,000 Fee Charged

Mr. Weiss and Mr. Leche were accused of receiving $67,000 each in the purported deal, the latter getting his in 67 $1,000 bills. Mr. Leche, one-time lieutenant to the late Huey P. Long, quit the Governorship six weeks ago, shortly after announcing the resignation of Dr. James Monroe Smith as President of Louisiana State University.

The indictment said Mr. Weiss and Mr. Leche were parties to an agreement by which Mr. Burford built a 59-mile pipeline from the Rodessa, La., oil fields near Shreveport, Ala., to East Texas and the Pelican Oil Company was given a daily allowable increase from 5,000 barrels to 20,000 barrels by the State Conservation Department.

The Government alleged the East Texas Refining company was authorized to take 1,000,000 barrels of the "hot oil," but that only 480,800 barrels actually were shipped on which commissions of $48,800 were paid Mr. Weiss for distribution. The pipeline, which cost $499,000, then was sold for a reputed price of $950,000 and $100,000 was paid Mr. Weiss as a commission, it was charged.

After payment of $14,800 as attorneys fees, the Government charged Mr. Leche and Mr. Weiss split the remaining $134,000 in equal shares.

Resigned June 26

Mr. Leche gave ill health as the reason when he resigned June 26, one day after the resignation and disappearance of Dr. Smith whose alleged manipulations with school funds plunged the State into manifold investigations.

"I shall probably fool around some in the oil business," the Governor said at that time.

Mr. Leche's resignation gave the Governor's chair to Earl K. Long, brother of the "kingfish."

The Connally Act was set up by Congress to prevent movement into interstate commerce of oil produced in violation of pro rata permits in states seeking to conserve their natural resources by limitation of production. Such illegally produced oil has become known as "hot oil."

The jury alleged the deal was entered into in March, 1936 when Mr. Leche was Governor-elect of Louisiana and allegedly permitted stepping up of production of certain wells near Shreveport to 20,000 barrels daily for several months with the understanding Mr. Burford was to pay Mr. Leche and Mr. Weiss 10 cents a barrel for oil "produced under said illegal orders."

Whipped Cream Ban Set in Sudetenland

BERLIN (AP)—Whipped cream has vanished from the Sudetenland.

The Milk and Fat Control Board of the former Czechoslovak Territory which Germany annexed last fall has withdrawn the privileges extended to a few creameries to produce whipping cream.

The Board on Aug. 6 ruled that the volume of tourist travel in the Sudentenland made fat conservation necessary.

Berlin and other cities of the old Germany now are getting along without whipped cream but the Viennese still have it.

Criminal Hideouts Become U. S. Target

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's greatest assault on organized crime, delving into underworld terrorism in half a dozen major cities, opened Aug. 7 with the presentation of a 500,000-word "encyclopedia of crime" before a special Federal Grand Jury.

Dominated by the shadowy figure of Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, Manhattan racketeer and will-o'-wisp target of an intensive manhunt, the inquiry was described by Attorney General Frank Murphy as the outgrowth of secret, concerted action by federal agents for several months.

Reich Army Maneuvers Add To Tension Over Danzig

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 7—Tension over Danzig has not been eased by the fall maneuvers and military preparations of the past few weeks, resulting in the mobilization of more than 1,700,000 Germans, the dispatch of munitions and other supplies, not only into Danzig itself, but also to strategic roads leading to and along the Polish frontiers.

The dispatch of military materials through the Kiel Canal into the Baltic Sea, presumably for East Prussia, was reported over the week end.

The shortage of gasoline, which limited civilian motorists to very small supplies, as well as the restriction on train services, point to increased military activities just now.

Aims of Germans

The Danzig customs dispute and scores of daily quarrels between Germans and Poles either in the Free City or in Poland, are to hand should a "suitable incident" be required to start any trouble. But it still remains uncertain whether the leaders of the Third Reich intend to make the Danzig issue one of war. Their hope, obviously, is that within the 475 square miles of territory constituting the Free City, matters can be so arranged that there will be a quick settlement of the issue so that war will be impossible or that the Poles will be represented to the outside world as the aggressor.

But Germany has long ago departed from the realm of local claims and seeks to obtain above all a comprehensive settlement of its wider claims and especially of its "claims" against Great Britain, particularly the acknowledgement of Germany's sphere of influence in Central and Eastern Europe and the settlement of trade matters.

When the issues are viewed from this wider perspective it is clear that Danzig is but a small part of these issues, and this country is watching particularly every move in international politics which can increase Britain's embarrassment anywhere in the world. Hence Germany's satisfaction at the Tientsin dispute and its interest in Anglo-Japanese relations. The weakening of British striking power in Europe by the dispatch of part of its fleet or troops to the Far East would mean much to Germany's plans.

Cool to Arms Alliance

Simultaneously, however, it should be added there now appears little enthusiasm here for converting the Berlin-Rome-Tokio anti-Comintern pact into a military alliance. Conversations on this matter have been going on for a long time past, but in the interval the situation has changed so that now it appears as if Japan has initiated the latest demands for such an alliance. Germany would have welcomed such an alliance when Japan had its hands free. But today it is felt that Japan's commitments in China and the possibility of a British-Japanese conflict might handicap Germany in its aim of getting its way without a general war, because it would compel Germany to play a more open hand if the Far Eastern ally were involved in war.

Danzig, therefore, it is generally felt in reliable quarters here, will only become an issue in the near future if the National Socialists consider they have a foolproof method of gaining their ends—that is that even should a German-Polish conflict arise it would not lead to a general conflict.

But whatever happens, it is emphasized the National Socialists do not intend to surrender, but only to postpone their aims over Danzig and also in Southeastern Europe. Much, it is thought, depends upon the attitude of Italy, which it is generally admitted here is not enthusiastic about a war over Danzig.

No Action Expected

In such circumstances, it is still thought probable that both Germans and Poles will continue to declare that "their patience has been strained beyond human limits," but that neither will take action. Certain other considerations, it is felt, however, may also play an important role, namely Germany's financial and economic condition.

A tremendous increase in banknote circulation during the past few months, together with a continued lack of essential raw materials for key industries, are seen as indications of strain. The coal situation is a good example of this. There is a shortage of more than 12,000,000 tons of coal necessary to satisfy the essential needs of important industries, according to reliable reports, and here lies the explanation of Field Marshal Hermann Göring's recent appeal for greater output. But even the traditional output from the Czech mines and transfer of Czech workers to German mines has not provided the necessary improvement.

World Affairs

U. S.-Japanese Tension

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Six-months notice to Japan by Secretary Hull for termination of the 1911 trade treaty registers increased tension and compels a reassessment of U. S.-Japanese relations.

The 1911 treaty is a direct descendant of Commodore Perry's agreement of March 31, 1854. Townsend Harris negotiated a fuller treaty including extra-territoriality and most-favored-nation clauses, signed July 17, 1857. A new American treaty was concluded, Nov. 22, 1894, giving equality to Japan. Then came the 1911 treaty.

U. S.-Japanese trade is of major importance to both countries. During 1938 Japan was America's third best customer, and second best supplier. America was Japan's second best customer, and best supplier, exporting 56 per cent of Japan's strategic war materials.

Exclusion of Japanese immigrants continues to irritate. Tokyo opposes the 1924 exclusion law.

American feeling toward Japan has passed through distinct periods. Admiration reached an apogee when Japan triumphed over Russia in 1905 after a war regarded as defensive. As American interests grew in the Far East, and Japan asserted itself, tension began. When Japan made its onerous 21 Demands on China in 1915, American pressure contributed to their withdrawal. At the Washington Conference in 1921-22, America played a large part in ending the Japanese-British Alliance. Japan's conquest of Manchuria and invasion of China proper, with gradual closing of the Open Door, have further estranged America.

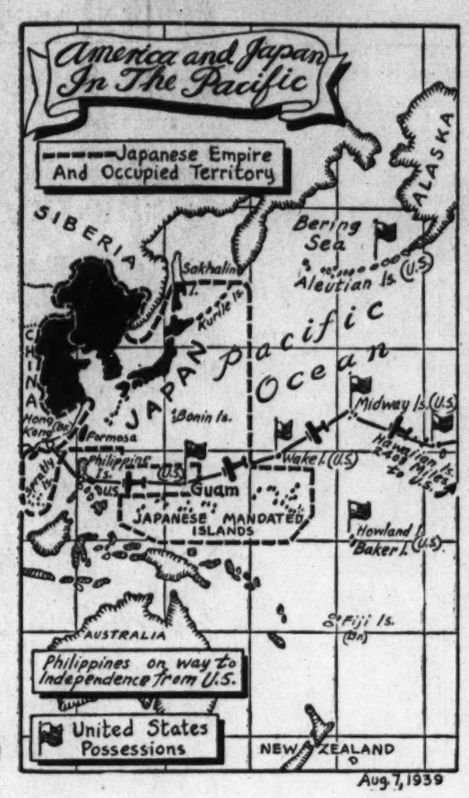
Washington has acted against the latest Japanese pressure for removal of all non-Japanese foreign concessions in China, with Britain as the first victim at Tientsin.

Guam focuses the naval strategy of the Pacific. After Japanese protests, America held up plans to fortify Guam.

The Philippines are scheduled for independence from the United States after a 10-year transition period.

A Monday Feature

Notebook



La Guardia Threatens Layoff Of 900 by Ruling of Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—Renewing his attack on the courts for "distorting the law and breaking the city budget," with mandatory pay rise rulings, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today scored them for a "clubhouse" decision which he said would force the city to lay off 900 employees to offset an $800,000 addition in increments ordered for 12,000 employees. The Mayor charged that the difficulty had been caused when the courts went beyond the intent of the city law passed three years ago to wipe out the political system of granting salary increases and give regular advancement and security for city employees.

"The courts have now destroyed that security," he declared. "They have decided for themselves what shall constitute the maximum salary for a civil service grade or rank.

"The bill provides that an employee shall receive these annual increments until he has reached the maximum salary for his grade. The courts have amended this provision by a brand new clause requiring an increase up to a penny of the next grade."

Those Who Are Affected

Under the law, city employees receiving salaries of $1,140, $1,740 and $2,340 are entitled to an average increase of $540 in four and one half annual increments, but the judicial interpretation added $59.99 to this sum, totalling nearly $800,000 a year above the original stipulation.

The Mayor's indignation over the situation rested equally on the City Council, which blocked an attempt to clarify the law in March when it killed an amendment to bring it within the intent of its provisions in spite of a warning that failure to do so would cause sweeping dismissals.

"It can be understood," he said, "that, with the courts constantly increasing their own budgets, in order to detract from their shameless action, they keep on giving decisions to other employees, distorting the law and breaking the city budget.

Thinks Law Quite Clear

"The law very clearly provided that the increase should take place in each budget. Instead of that, the courts, in the spirit of being good fellows with other people's money, disregarding the entire disrupting of the city's service, carried out a clubhouse decision and granted an increase on the anniversary of the entrance of the employee in city service. The bookkeeping of this alone involves great expense in addition to adding to what the law intended.

"The courts have created an impossible situation, and it is my unfortunate duty to announce that, unless the Council sees fit to adopt the amendment to the Increment Law, the city will have to lay off some 900 employees.

"I have instructed the budget director to halt all new appointments for the time being, in order that the number to be laid off will be kept at a minimum. Still, these lay-offs will not only be a terrible blow to those affected, but will seriously cripple the operation of the various city departments and result in less effective service to the people of this city."

Britain's Ocean Mail Service Inaugurated by Caribou Hop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 7—One thousand pounds of European mail, which left England two days ago, is being distributed in the United States today following the arrival here of the 24-ton flying boat, Caribou, of the British Imperial Airways, last night, formally inaugurating the British trans-Atlantic mail service to this country.

Leaving from Southampton and flying by way of Foynes, Eire; Botwood, Newfoundland, and Montreal, the Caribou was 36 hours and 40 minutes on its journey, of which 31 hours and 33 minutes were flying time. The huge flying boat, under the command of Capt. J. C. Kelly-Rogers, will leave here Wednesday on its return trip.

The Caribou landed at Pan American Airways' Port Washington facilities at 9:27 o'clock last night. Pan American, which is sharing with Imperial Airways the North Atlantic air service, has developed special lighting arrangements here for both its own and British aircraft.

The trip across, although described as uneventful, took longer than had been anticipated, due to heavy winds and seven hours of stormy weather. The open ocean crossing between Foynes and Botwood took 19 hours and 30 minutes, while this same distance was covered in 14 hours and 27 minutes by the Imperial Airways flying boat Cambria two years ago.

Capt. Samuel G. Long, chief officer, said most of the ocean crossing was made at around 1,000 feet, although at one time it was necessary to climb to 12,000 feet to "shoot" a star. He added that tests of communications between the flying boat and radio stations on ships at sea and land stations were made during the flight.

Labor Conditions Are Improved in Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Present Shanghai conditions of overcrowding and a fierce fight for employment are hardly conducive to improved labor conditions. It is therefore encouraging to learn, through the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council, that at least one large textile undertaking in the city has made significant progress in betterment of industrial conditions.

A half-hour break during the afternoon has been instituted, when all the workers leave their working room. Unusual for Shanghai, where it has been traditional practice for employers to treat the workers with scant respect, is the provision of 30 new shower baths now under construction.

Insulation of the roofs of the mill has been effected with a consequent drop in temperature of the working space by six degrees F.—which the company should find conducive to greater efficiency during the scorching days of a Shanghai summer.

This same company has likewise manifested its interest in the laborers' welfare by raising the wages of its workers by 8 per cent, retroactive one month, and has bought rice which it is selling to its workers at $4 a picul under cost price.

It is learned by the Section that several other enterprises have shown disposition to adjust wages in accordance with rising living costs, one plant putting the rate up 10 per cent while another has increased time rates 12½ per cent and piece rates by 13½ per cent, at the same time experimenting successfully with introduction of an eight-hour day in two departments. One department showed production at the level formerly attained in a 12-hour shift while it is stated that in the second, where the experiment is of more recent introduction, "individual efficiency has considerably increased." Time wage rates have risen 20 per cent.

The Industrial Section's part in this, aside from gathering information of things done, has been in many instances to cause the companies concerned to understand what the "far-seeing" view is. It is taken for granted that the firms are trying to make a profit, and from this assumption the educational effort is directed—with surprisingly frequent success—to show that this profit can usually best be made by the application of modern methods including humane treatment of the workers.

Of special interest is the eight-hour-day experiment. Chinese industry in this as in other respects has an opportunity to profit by experience abroad, and to short-cut through to relatively advanced ideas from primitive, often medieval, beginnings.

British Charge Premeditation In Japanese Raid on Shipping

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7 (AP)—Britain accused the Japanese today of making a premeditated attack on British interests in air raids yesterday at Ichang in which two British river steamers were destroyed. The raids resulted in four fatalities, five persons were injured, and property of the Asiatic Petroleum Company was damaged.

All the victims were Chinese except H. J. Denyer, a Canadian. There were two separate attacks.

Ichang is more than 1,000 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai.

A strong British protest was lodged with Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander of the Japanese naval forces in China waters, who said he was referring it to Army authorities because "no Navy planes attacked Ichang yesterday."

A Japanese Army spokesman said "we have no information. If it happened, it is a regrettable mistake."

Extends Blockade

Furthering their drive to blockade the China coast, Japanese naval authorities announced they would close at 11 a. m. Aug. 8 the port of Haimen in Chekiang Province, 50 miles south of Shanghai.

Foreign consuls here were notified and requested that their shipping and nationals withdraw from the port and vicinity which, the warning said, "is destined to become an area of hostilities."

Japanese said they were planting mines and other "dangerous objects" in Haimen waters and disclaimed any responsibility for damage that may be suffered by third-power nationals or property in future operations.

Consuls reserved comment but indicated their attitude was the same as on similar notifications in the past—that they would hold the Japanese responsible for any harm to foreign lives and property.

No Foreign Shipping

It was not believed there was any foreign shipping in the port and no missionaries of any nationality were listed as stationed there.

British naval reports from the gunboat Gannet, whose officers witnessed the Ichang attack, said the raiders, 12 planes in all, appeared not to be concerned with any objective but the anchorage of British ships just below Ichang and nearby waterfront property of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

These reports said the planes dived at the oil plant and the anchored ships, which included 18 lighters, a floating dock and two tugs, "with seeming undeniable intent to destroy this foreign property."

Officials asserted that all the properties were marked clearly with British flags.

Standard Oil Company property in the vicinity was not struck.

Meanwhile an anti-French campaign in Tientsin and confiscation of British missions, hospitals and schools in Honan Province were predicted by the Japanese press.

Europe Wages 'White War'; Who Will Retreat First?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—With "maneuvers" in progress from one end of Europe to the other, from the Bosphorus to beyond the North Sea and from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, it is increasingly evident that some one must give way in order to prevent the present "White War" from developing into real fighting.

Many more troops already are under arms than were in the field at this time last year during the Sudetin crisis. By the end of this month, the present figures will be considerably increased if the mobilization orders already given actually are carried out.

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Inspector General of the Polish forces, declared: "We respect and value peace as other nations do." Field Marshal Hermann Göring stressed that Germany "does not want war." In a speech at Dessau he declared: "In future Germany won't let any of its vital rights be contested." This is interpreted here as tantamount to saying: "Give us Danzig or we take it by force."

He laid the blame at Britain's door, if such action led to fighting, stating that although Germany "doesn't threaten Britain," nevertheless Britain "gets in our way all over the world" and must therefore "undertake the responsibility for preserving peace."

A decisive factor in preventing anybody from getting in Germany's way over the Sudeten issue last year, he explained, was the "fact that in contrast to other states Germany had a modern and powerful air fleet."

It is generally believed this situation no longer obtains. The other side of the picture is discernible from Marshal Smigly-Rydz's speech at Cracow. "We will repel by all means in our power," he declared, "every attempt, direct or indirect, to damage or violate the interests, rights, or dignity of our State."

He added, "if anybody should imagine that our life, our future, our love of country places upon us smaller rights and duties than those of others, we warn them against their mistake."

This compares strikingly with Herr Göring's remark about Germany's vital rights especially when it is remembered that the occasion of Marshal Smigly-Rydz' oration was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when the first contingent of Legionnaires, organized by Joseph Pilsudski, marched off to join in the World War in the proud hope of rebuilding Polish freedom.

Bank Held Subject To NLRB Rulings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A ruling that national banks are subject to the Wagner Act was issued today by the National Labor Board, which held the institutions are not agencies of the Federal Government.

The Board ordered the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association of California to reinstate with back pay an employee who the Board said, had been discharged for union activity. It directed the Association to cease "discouraging membership in the United Office and Professional Workers of America or any other labor organization of its employees."

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Bank of America said Aug. 6 it would contest "to the highest court in the land" a National Labor Relations Board order to reinstate a bank employee, Washer Cass, whom the board found had been discharged for union activity.

Urey Woodson

OWENSBORO, Ky., Aug. 7 (AP)—Urey Woodson, who passed on at his home here today, was a former Owensboro newspaper publisher who resigned recently as Federal alien property custodian. He had returned from Washington to vote in the state Democratic primary last Saturday. He announced in Washington, July 24 that he had resigned his federal post because the alien property bureau's work was "practically completed." He had held the post since 1933.

He attended every Democratic national convention in more than half century since 1880. He was Secretary of the Democratic National Committee from 1904 to 1912 and several times National Committeeman from Kentucky.

A book by Mr. Woodson—"The First New Dealer"—came off the press this spring. It was the story of the career of the assassinated Kentucky Governor, William Goebel.

A. F. of L. Membership

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor reported Aug. 5 it had 3,902,978 paid up memberships as of Aug. 1.

Frank Morrison, Secretary-Treasurer, said this was an increase of 1,462,929 since Sept., 1936.

Bill Adds 44,000 Postmen To U. S. Retirement Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed into law a bill to include 44,000 postmasters under the Civil Service retirement system.

Another provision entitles an employee, if he chooses, to reduce his own pension after retirement in order to provide a continuing payment to his widow in the event of his passing. The employee also will be permitted to provide for a larger pension by increasing his contribution to the fund during active years.

Youngster Lost in Woods Found by CCC Workers

LIVINGSTONVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Little David Ellett snuggled in his mother's arms safe in his home Aug. 5 with only a few scratches to show for the 33 hours he was lost in rain-drenched mountain woods.

Fifteen of the 150 Civilian Conservation Corps workers who plodded through the brush and woods Aug. 3 and 4 found the youngster within two miles of the Schoharie County farmhouse from which he had disappeared.

Japan Granted Permit For Flight Over Alaska

WASHINGTON (AP)—Japan has been granted permission for a plane flight over Alaska into the United States on a projected 35,000-mile round-the-world goodwill flight, the State Department said Aug. 6. A request to fly over the Canal Zone still is under consideration, the Department added.

Plans for the flight call for the Nippon, a twin-motor monoplane, to leave Tokyo Aug. 24 and fly to Seattle, Wash., by way of Nome, Alaska, and continue on to Santos, Brazil, by easy stages.

50,000 Miles in South Of Soil Control Terraces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Broad-channel terraces—over 50,000 miles of them—have been constructed on soil erosion control projects and CCC camp areas in seven Southern States, as farmers prepare for the long seige against water, it is reported by Dr. T. S. Buie, regional conservator.

Flyers Land With Record

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7 (AP)—Hunter and Humphrey Moody took a light plane endurance flight record and a four-day growth of blond beard to bed with them today.

The brothers landed their little (Taylorcraft) monoplane, "Miss Springfield," at the Municipal Airport last night at 10:46 p. m. (C. S. T.) exactly 343 hours, 47 minutes and three seconds after they took off July 23.

Grinning, stoutly declaring they could have gone on "that much longer," they nevertheless went immediately to a hotel where a "do not disturb" sign and two policemen guarded their door. They were so cramped, because they couldn't stand up for two weeks in the plane, that friends half-carried them to an automobile.

An electrical storm brought them down. It had been brewing for several hours and rather than chance a mishap they landed when it broke, although their 55-horsepower (Lycoming) engine was still purring smoothly. Fifteen minutes after the landing a torrential rain fell and the wind whipped up strong enough to uproot several trees.

Hunter, 25, kissed his wife, Dorothy, who had prepared their meals, and Humphrey, 21, just grinned and waved aside well wishers. The only time they shaved aloft was last Wednesday.

It was last Tuesday when the Moodys, of Decatur, Illinois, broke the previous record of 218 hours, 43 minutes set last year at Long Beach, California, by Clyde Schleiper, Thomas and Harley Long. The heavy plane endurance record is 653 hours, held by Al and Fred Keys of Meridian, Mississippi.

The Moodys refueled with a weighted rope and snap hook to which cans of gasoline were attached from a truck speeding over the airport runway. Food, letters, telegrams and clothing were sent aloft similarly. They slept aloft in relays, four or five hours at a time, and communicated with their ground crew by radio.

They traveled an estimated 25,000 miles, or as far as around the world, at about 80 miles an hour and within a radius of 100 miles of Springfield. Leroy Murphy, flight manager, said a tri-motor sightseeing plane operated during the endurance flight "just about paid expenses."

Juliana Names Daughter Irene

SOESTDIJK, Netherlands (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana's second daughter, born Aug. 5, will be named Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, it was announced today.

Irene means "peace" in Greek. Emma was the name of the baby's maternal great-grandmother, and Elisabeth is for an aunt of Juliana.

Debut Orchestra In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—"An American Debut Orchestra" is being organized by the newly formed Little Symphony Society of Philadelphia, it is announced by its Director, Joseph E. Barone, Director of the Bryn Mawr Conservatory of Music. The purpose of the orchestra, Mr. Barone explains, is to "create more opportunities for young soloists, conductors, and composers desirous of appearing with an important orchestra in a large musical metropolis."

Eugene Ormandy, Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is Honorary Advisor of the society, and 24 members of the Philadelphia Orchestra will make up the regular personnel of the new group.

The first concert is scheduled for Nov. 27 in the auditorium of the Franklin Institute. Eventually it is intended to offer at least half a dozen concerts each season, "thereby creating" Mr. Barone says, "debut opportunities for 12 to 16 young American soloists, conductors, and composers."

The Little Symphony Society of Philadelphia is planned to operate on a self-sustaining basis, but it has been underwritten by a group of prominent Greater Philadelphia music lovers.

Mr. Barone invites advanced music students wishing to appear with the new orchestra, to address him at 700 Montgomery Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Negro Chosen to Direct Philadelphia Art Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Allan Freelon, South Philadelphia Negro, whose paintings of quiet fishing scenes in Gloucester, Mass., have received wide attention, has been selected to direct art work in the public junior high and vocational public schools of Philadelphia. An art supervisor in the public schools here for the last 17 years, Mr. Freelon finished first in the examination for his new position.

Almazan's Brother Resigns

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 7—The resignation of Dr. Leonides Andreu Almazan as Minister of Health has been announced. He is a brother of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, candidate for President in 1940, whose campaign he will assist. Dr. Jose Siurob was named to succeed him.

State Sets Up Work Program

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 5 (AP)—Pennsylvania, the nation's second most populous State, set machinery in motion today for a novel approach to the relief problem—a $76,000,000-a-year program requiring employables receiving State aid to work or get off relief.

Howard L. Russell, State Secretary of Public Assistance, believes the program will "do much to further re-establish the work habit."

He estimates 200,000 relief recipients can be put to work.

The program will be financed entirely within the State, by State and local funds, and is separate from any Federal-aid projects such as WPA and PWA. Sponsors of the work projects must pay for transportation, materials, equipment, clothes and workmen's compensation.

Examining a variety of proposed projects for approval next week, State relief officials described the program as an attempt to "buck the relief problem before relief costs swallow the taxpayer." They designated it as RWP—relief work program—to distinguish it from Federal alphabetical designations.

If Pennsylvania's entire relief population is put to work, officials believe the program will absorb in community improvement projects about $75,000,000 a year now being paid out in relief grants. They estimate operation costs at $1,000,000.

Projects are limited to those which have to do with: highways and streets, buildings and grounds, parks, playgrounds and streams.

Classified lists of available workers have been furnished to more than 8,000 agencies qualified to requisition relief labor—tax-supported local governments, educational systems and charitable organizations.

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Behind the Headlines

The world isn't as dark as the gloomy Mr. Wells would have his readers believe.

Dean Inge has long enjoyed the reputation of being the gloomiest Englishman, but he has a competitor. H. G. Wells is out to outgloom the Gloomy Dean. In his latest book he jumps out from behind a corner and shouts a very loud "boo" at the world in general.

Mr. Wells says that civilization is headed for destruction, and "humanity will end in the disease-soaked ruins of a slum." This sounds pretty bad. It ought to establish the famous author's right to a high rank among the prophets of disaster.

But Mr. Well's dire predictions are, after all, only a guess, and since he has started this guessing game, we are going to do a little guessing ourselves, with just as much conviction—and maybe more—than Mr. Wells himself. For every guess of Mr. Wells, we have a counter-guess, which we call a certainty, so here goes.

The Future of Man

To begin with, we should say that humanity is not going to end as he says, for the simple reason that it is not going to end at all. We don't believe, as Mr. Wells believes, that the race had its origin in a cave, and we are equally in disagreement with him concerning man's final address.

We don't believe man is going to end, because we know that life is eternal. We do not believe that intelligence is going to vanish, because we know that it, too, is everlasting. We do not believe that we are headed for a slum, because living conditions are better today than they have been before in all history, and we intend to make them better still. As for disease, we are learning what to do about that.

Ian Smith, Edinburgh

Youth Banishes Gloom

And youth is seeking constructive channels for its endeavors—No cannon fodder.

Some of them are bored or disillusioned, but most of them are courageously facing their problems, determined to find the solution. They will find it.

About one point, the young people are quite definite. They are not going to be cannon-fodder. Maybe, Mr. Wells, they are not such fire-eaters as you think. They are seeking constructive channels, in which to release their abundant energy. The channels exist, and they will find them.

And What of Youth?

Mr. Wells seems to be very much concerned with what the world's young men are going to do. He thinks they are largely unemployed, and consequently bored, and that they will probably explode and blow up the universe.

It happens that within the last few days I have talked with several people who are very interested in what the young people are thinking and doing, and who have taken some pains to find out.

The picture they paint for me is a very different one from Mr. Wells'. It is true, they say, that many young men and women have not found the work they intended to do, but many of them are using their time to get a truer perspective on humanity than youngsters usually have. They are thinking. They are asking, why? They are reaching conclusions that are sometimes startling, but usually honest.

Invention and Ethics

Mr. Wells is not the first person to point out that man's inventive genius seems to have developed faster than his ethical sense. Having conquered the air, man proceeds to use his new-found dominion for the purpose of bombing women and children.

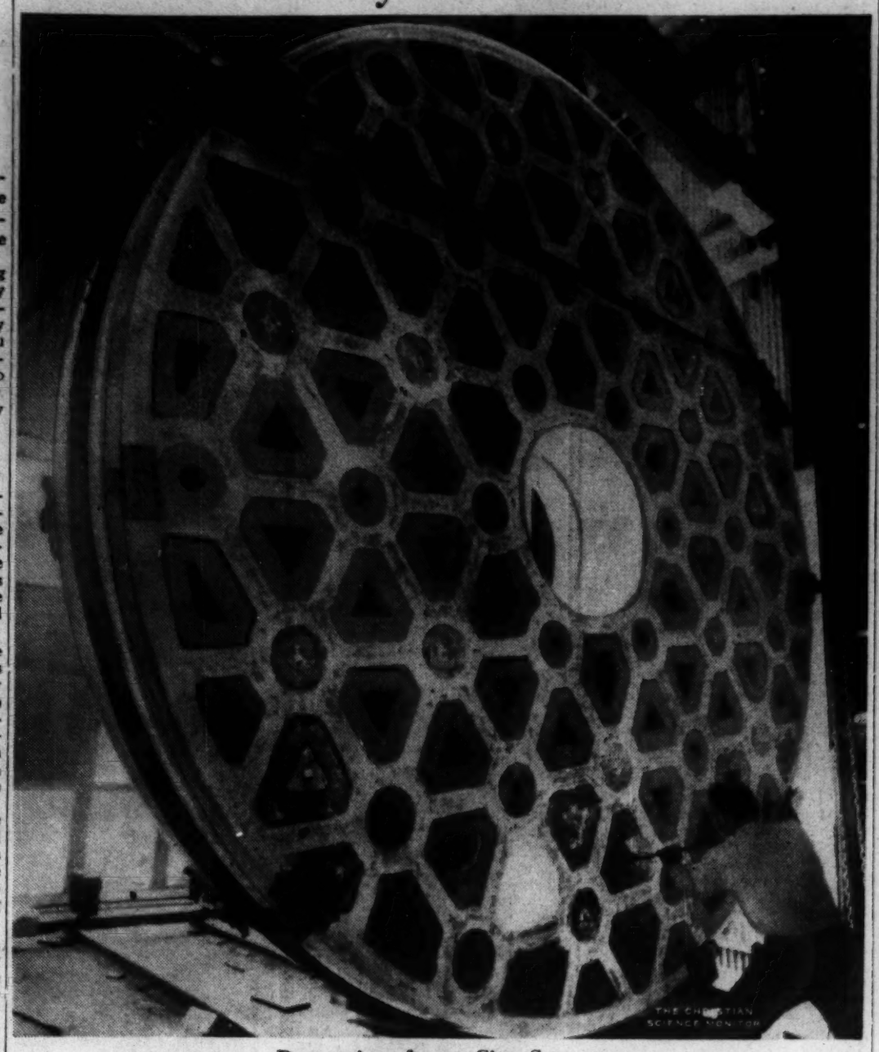
Yet this is only half, or maybe less than half the picture. He is not using his new airplanes only for bombing. For every bomb that has been dropped, a thousand passengers have been carried on peaceful planes, and a million letters, many of them bearing good tidings, have been transported through the air.

Even admitting that inventive genius has outstripped ethical sense, does this mean that ethics can't catch up? Not at all. The consciousness of man's brotherhood with man is spreading rapidly around the globe.

Why do you think, Mr. Wells, there hasn't been a general war in Europe? Is it not because the Nations, all Nations, are determined not to have it? Is this not a recognition of the common interest—if not brotherhood—of all mankind? This is the kind of thinking that leads, not to a slum, but to mansions in the skies.

Rex Miller

A Twenty-Ton 'Monocle'



Decoration for a City Square

Removing ceramic cores from the back of the first 200-inch telescope disk prior to its exhibition at Corning, New York, March 25, 1934. When the cores have been removed, leaving a lattice-work pattern of bluish white translucent glass, the effect of light transmitted through the disk is one of unusual beauty.

Dry Forces Hold Their Own Against Wet State Lobbies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill. — Temperance forces held the lines against liquor lobbies in many state legislatures this year, defeating scores of bills introduced by saloon interests which were much in evidence in the legislative corridors. This is reported by the National W. C. T. U. here, which has made a review of recent state enactments.

On the whole, the big victories this year were the negative ones, but some positive measures were enacted. Some States strengthened their liquor regulations, some enacted measures for temperance education, and others made more stringent rules against sales to minors. Chief set-back to the temperance movement was the withdrawal of Tennessee from the dry column.

Liquor Out of Welfare

Two legislative successes regarded as important were recorded in Ohio and Idaho. In these States, laws were passed repealing previous legislation which allotted liquor revenue to specific welfare and educational funds. Henceforth, these worthy causes will be supported out of general funds.

The list of wet measures defeated in 1939 state legislatures is a long one. Liquor forces in Illinois failed in efforts to weaken state local option and dramshop laws. In Connecticut, they tried in vain to legalize the sale of malt liquor in taverns, an act which it is said would have doubled the number of places selling liquor by the drink.

Georgia turned down the plea of wet forces for State control of liquor stores, a bill which the temperance workers held would have forced liquor into 113 dry counties. Iowa said "no" to the Morrisey bill to open the State to the sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink. This bill would have provided for local option but allowed sale of beer and hard liquor along barroom lines under annual license fee of $2,000, its W. C. T. U. opponents reported.

No Instructor in Drink

Missouri dry forces succeeded in defeating three bills which would have loosened up liquor laws. Oregon turned down a proposed appropriation of $12,000, urged by wet interests, for the purpose of employing a State instructor to teach what was called "moderate drinking." It also refused to pass a law permitting sale of "fortified wines" in State stores.

Vermont drys are pleased over the Legislature's rejection of a bill to lengthen the hours of liquor sales on Sundays and holidays, and one to legalize sale of fortified wine.

The Pennsylvania Legislature defeated 30 wet measures and passed a bill limiting the number of liquor licenses issued.

Not all victories were negative ones, however. Several states tightened up on their punishments for drunken driving, several prohibited Sunday sales of liquor. Maryland, nowever, rejected a bill for Sunday closing of saloons.

New York temperance workers are happy over the passage of measures adding a fourth question to the list of those voted on in local option and for stopping the granting of liquor licenses to summer hotels in territory dry by local option. They are also gratified with the action of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in signing an act withholding for two years the license of persons convicted of violating the Beverage Control Law.

Utah legislators, concerned about the "growing evil of advertising through radio and moving pictures, of individuals and corporations seeking to deceive young persons into the habitual use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco" provided in great detail for a program of temperance instruction in state-supported schools.

Liquor taxes were raised in eight states — Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, New York, Maryland, Tennessee, and Vermont—a survey by the Council of State Governments shows. Texas, the Council found, tightened its liquor law enforcement and killed a bill to permit sale by the drink.

School Portfolios Of West Australia On Way to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, West Australia—Portfolios containing representative school work of pupils of West Australian schools were recently prepared for shipment to pupils of schools in France, Italy, and Greece by the Australian Red Cross Society for purposes of comparison.

Class work of pupils has been drawn upon for the portfolios, and each assortment depicts Western Australia, as studied in the schools. Geography lessons dealing with the country to which the particular portfolio is sent are included, together with language lessons in the language of that country.

Newspaper illustrations have been used to make up picture-versions of the State's capital, its rural activities and a number of country towns; and besides these and letterpress and school lessons there are included such everyday things as tram and bus tickets, postage stamps, and pennies.

Mexico's Spanish Refugees Dig In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Concrete measures of financing and creating new industries for the adaptation of Spanish refugees to their new home in Mexico were revealed by the Technical Committee of Aid for Spanish Refugees. The Committee, representing the former Republican Government of Spain, has provided the housing, feeding and transportation for approximately 5,000 Spaniards admitted here during the past two months.

Funds for establishing the refugees in their new home are provided by the Paris Cortes, and the newspaper "Excelsior" recently placed them as high as $50,000,000. Although this amount is not confirmed, and it is understood that free use of the Republican money is being restricted by the current conflict between Dr. Juan Negrin and Indalecio Prieto, the Committee operating in Mexico seems amply provided with money to care for its countrymen.

Expenses to date amount to 308,523 pesos spent for immediate purposes, the report states. Projects planned will consume several millions of pesos with four specific plans now ready for launching to give employment and homes to the new arrivals.

Agricultural Colony

Chief of these projects is the establishment of an agricultural colony in the State of Chihuahua at the cost of several million pesos. It will support 2,000 families as farmers and industrial workers on derivative agricultural industries. Surveys of the area to be populated by the refugees are now being made by Mexican Government engineers and the legal aspects of colonization are being cleared so that the Spaniards will have clear title to their lands.

The second largest project is the establishment of a Loan Bank for Industry and Agriculture with a capitalization of 500,000 pesos, which will finance refugees already given land. Foundation of a publishing house, capitalized at 300,000 pesos, is also planned and conservative interests are watching this venture closely as a possible center for the distribution of extreme Leftist propaganda. Chemical laboratories are to be opened, with a capital of 175,000 pesos.

Additional plans under study which have not yet been authorized include the opening of other agricultural colonies, establishment of a fishing industry along the rich fishing fields of Mexico's coasts, and the raising, canning and distribution of olives and grapes. Since none of these ventures would compete with existing Mexican production their projection is being well received here.

2,000 Arrive

The latest arrival of over 2,000 refugees aboard the "Mexique" was accomplished quietly and with much greater discretion and respect for Mexican public opinion than governed the earlier debarkations. It is apparent that the refugees have been warned of their political threat to the Mexican Government and are aware of the persistent attacks made against them by Rightist forces here. Their current comment is that "We come to work," and they appear to be acting to support their words.

One effect of the immigration has been to cause pride among the local Spanish colonists who find themselves gratified at the distinguished personnel of their countrymen. Accordingly the antagonism inherent among the Franco sympathizers has been allayed by national pride in the arrival of famous educators, journalists, business men, and political leaders found among the refugees.

Delegates Agree On Penal Changes In Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Four principal points were approved by the Penal Law Commission of the South American Congress of International Law in the definition of the sphere of legislative and judicial authority. Only the second of these retained the phraseology of the 1889 Treaty, the others introducing modifications, at least in form.

The four points, summarized, are:

1. Crimes, whatever the nationality of the agent, victim, or injured party, are judged by the courts and punished according to the laws of the state in whose territory they are perpetrated.
2. Acts of an indictable nature committed in one state and triable by its authorities when their effects are produced therein, but only damaging the rights and interests guaranteed by the laws of another state, will be judged by the courts and punished in accordance with the laws of the latter.
3. When a crime affects two or more states, trial will occur by the authorities of the place where it was consummated, in accordance with their laws. If the crime is consummated in more than one state the jurisdiction will prevail of that country in which it should first have been prevented.
4. When dealing with connected crimes, committed by one or more delinquents, whether as principal authors, accomplices, co-participants, or concealers, in the territories of two or more signatory states, preference will be given in trial by the authority and penal law where the gravest offense was committed, this being understood to mean the offense punished by the highest penalty.

Proposal Indorsed

On the proposal of Dr. Carlos Alberto Alcorta of Argentina it was unanimously agreed to maintain the text of the 1889 treaty extending penal law to territorial waters, incorporating this provision in the new treaty but omitting the old quotation marks. The same delegate also raised the question of offenses committed by members of diplomatic missions and the relative "juris gentium" sanctions.

In the Commission on Process Law (legal procedure), presided by Dr. Ruben Terrazas of Bolivia, discussion took place on reform of articles in the old treaty regarding international compliance with letters requisitorial, sentences, and arbitration awards. It was agreed to add to the provisions of the 1889 instrument a clause to the effect that sentences and awards in the litigious and administrative sphere should be enforced in other states, as arranged in or stipulated by treaty and always provided they are duly legalized.

Extensive Debate

In the same commission there was an extensive debate, with Dr. Ricardo Marco del Pont of Argentina, Dr. Jose P. Varela of Uruguay and Dr. Terrazas as principal participants, on articles relative to the compliance of sentences. The Argentine proposals were accepted with the Uruguayan addition that sentences should be delivered without the audience of the parties to the dispute unless the government deemed it necessary.

First 200-in. Telescope Disk Finds Place in Public Square

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 7—The original 200-inch telescope disk, largest casting of glass in the world, today began a journey from the Corning Glass Works to a spot especially prepared for it here in the public square where all who pass may see it.

What to do with this giant, reclining since the summer of 1934 in a shed behind the battery of huge tank furnaces where it was born, has been a puzzle. A duplicate was cast in December, 1934, when it was found the original was imperfect due to brick cores in the mold breaking loose and floating to the top. Too large for a watchfob, rather unwieldy even for a lady's pocketbook, and perhaps a bit too heavy for an illuminated dance floor, the prospective mirror was kept in reserve lest some mishap befall the disk now being ground and polished for the telescope.

Four days will be required to move it a distance of six city blocks, according to engineers who have been working out the delicate problem of transportation during the past two months. Elaborate precautions are being taken to guard against accident to the huge opalescent, blue-white, 20-ton giant. Because of improved roadbed, only five or ten minutes will be required for its passage the final two blocks.

The telescope "eye" will be housed in a dome-shaped building resembling an astronomical observatory built by citizens of Corning through public subscription. Admission will be free. The disk is the property of The Observatory Council of the new Hale Observatory on Mt. Palomar. There the world's largest telescope is being completed under a grant of $6,000,000 provided by the General Education Board. The disk will be moved through the streets on a long underslung trailer truck of the type used to move the heaviest machinery at Boulder Dam.

Forty Thousand in Leeds, Eng., Get New Homes by Re-housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England—The largest British provincial re-housing program in progress here is now a little over one-third of its way toward completion, but already some 40,000 people have been given new homes, mainly on housing estates in the suburbs of the city. Apartments have been built in the very center of the city on an area of about 60 acres.

These apartments contain a number of innovations. The method of construction came from France, and is known as the Mopin system of vibrated concrete. The system of refuse disposal installed in 938 apartments is also of French origin. This Garchey system is simple. Both refuse and sink waste enter a container through the sink. By the lifting of a plunger the waste vanishes, first by gravitation and then by suction to a disposal station. Here it is burned in incinerators, and the heat generated is used by the tenants.

Mr. R. A. H. Livett, Housing Director of Leeds, claims that his city is ahead of all other cities in the United Kingdom in the standards set up for inner ring development. With the development of 40 dwellings per acre to a height of six or eight stories, he has found it possible to leave approximately 85 per cent of the area unbuilt on. The Leeds flats are for the working classes, and are planned and equipped, not only for today, but for 50 years hence.

The needs of all kinds of people are provided for in Leeds. For elderly couples there are special cottage apartments, which are let at a minimum rent of 1s. 1d. per week. A large lodging house has been erected, providing in separate bedrooms accommodation for 324 men and 192 women so as to meet the needs of lodgers who are being displaced from the common lodging houses situated in unhealthy areas. Unmarried women are catered for by a block of three-story apartments equipped with labor saving devices and planned to meet the requirements of the business woman.

On the outlying housing estates division fences have been abolished. The boundary of each dwelling is formed by planting live hedges of privet, thorn, beech and flowering currant. During the past year no less than 86 miles of live hedges and more than 1,000 flowering trees have been planted.

Reforms Asked In N. J. Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Relief is too easy to get in the City of Camden, the New Jersey Legislative Relief Investigating Committee has been informed as the result of a survey, and it has been recommended that State aid be withheld pending the setting up of administrative reforms there. Investigators headed by H. R. Mason reported that a reorganization of the set-up was needed.

William W. Logan, Camden Welfare Director, was criticized for a "too theoretical" relief system, and his statement that increased relief costs were due to Works Progress Administration layoffs were said to lack support.

The Camden report found relief was made too easy to get, with clients not being induced to seek private employment. It cited the legal division for allowing accumulation of several hundred fraud cases involving more than $10,000 to go unprosecuted.

Relief costs in the first half of 1939 exceeded $600,000, the statement continued, with indications that the year's expenditures would aggregate $1,200,000. This gave promise of exceeding 1938, despite slight improvements in employment conditions.

The report said that in 40 per cent of relief cases aid was granted before thorough investigations were made.

Buffalo Take to Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Buffalo in Buffalo National Park, Wainwright, Alberta, are once more enjoying the freedom of the summer range, having been released from the winter quarters about the end of April. A large number of buffalo calves are reported this year.

Air Course Ready For 10,000 Pilots

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, said today the Authority was ready to select colleges and universities for student pilot training under the $4,000,000 program provided in the deficiency bill enacted by Congress.

"We hope to train 10,000 students," he said. "We feel we have adopted a method that will . . in the long run provide a national strategic asset in trained personnel and manufacturing capacity of incalculable value."

Application blanks will be sent to all colleges, universities, technological institutes, four-year teachers' colleges, and junior colleges which request them. Courses will begin Sept. 1 in as many colleges and airports as possible.

Coe Seeks Senatorship

PARIS (AP) — Charles Francis Coe, American writer widely known for his stories of the gangster era, announced Aug. 3 his candidacy for United States Senator from Florida. Mr. Coe, known as "Socker" to many American readers and radio listeners, said he would enter the primaries next May for the seat now held by Senator Charles O. Andrews, Democrat. He said he would run on the Democratic ticket but as an anti-New Deal man. He planned to sail for the United States Aug. 12.

Of All Things . . . !

Two Many Twos

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (AP) — Joe Shockley, contractor, tells it this way:

"I was 22.2 miles from Muddy Gap when I glanced at the speedometer of my truck.

"I was traveling 22 miles an hour; the mileage was 22,222; the oil registered a pressure of 22 and it was 22 minutes before 11 o'clock.

"Along came a car bearing United States department of agriculture license number 222."

Quick Catering Record

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—The movies, continually setting records in one way or another, chalked up a new one recently.

Twenty-four hundred lunches were served in 16 minutes, 12 seconds.

The scene was RKO's San Fernando Valley ranch, on the set of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." The food was moved to the ranch from Hollywood in six trucks, some equipped with stoves, others with refrigerators.

The menu? Twelve hundred chickens, 800 quarts of mixed vegetables, 800 quarts of salad, 3,000 rolls, 2,400 oranges, 2,400 bottles of milk, 2,400 half-pint boxes of ice cream and 2,400 cream puffs.

Child Actor on Relief?

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A "veteran" movie actor out of work at the age of five, Gordon Lee has applied for unemployment compensation.

The recent player in juvenile (Our Gang) comedies climbed a chair in the offices of the State Department of Labor's Compensation Division, stated he had been without work since last May 12 and scrawled an "X" upon his application.

His mother, Mrs. Eva Lee, Hollywood, explained her son had been a child actor since he was 19 months old.

Under reciprocal arrangements, California authorities may send the payments here to meet Gordon's claim.

Mrs. Lee said her son had reached the $300-a-week bracket in Hollywood, but she wasn't certain what compensation he would receive. The California maximum is $18 a week.

A Cash Catch

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Stanley Swinuchowski has his wallet and two dollars back today because the Rev. A. Boyland FitzGerald, Jr., of Plainfield did not hook the "fish" he thought he had.

Stanley dropped the wallet in the water two weeks ago while fishing in the Manasquan River Inlet at Point Pleasant. The wallet and the money in it were returned by registered mail.

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10% Down, 10 months to pay balance—no carrying charge
Brown definitely is "IN"
This new smart swagger "Almost Knee Length" is destined to lead in the Fur World this year. This new shade in LONDON DYE looks positively "LIKE SABLE."
The combination gives you an all occasion garment. Clever over Tweeds, Suits, or Formal clothes.
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Congress Puts Business in Spotlight

(Continued from Page 1)

Court and the first reorganization bill, and his foreign policy received a confused setback at this session, in the refusal to alter the Neutrality Act.

But this is the first time that Congress has had a chance to spend, and rejected it. It did this when first the Senate reduced the $2,800,000,000 lending bill to $1,615,000,000; and then the House refused to consider it at all. In the same way, the House refused even to take a look at the $800,000,000 slum clearance and housing bill, which advocates assert would put "150,000 men to work."

Record Still Inconclusive

There is a temptation to read too much into these actions by observers who must weigh against them other facts. They may indeed mark a turning point in the New Deal. On the other hand certain other matters have to be stated. The most paradoxical of all is the legislative spending record. Though this may go down in history as "the Congress that stopped spending" yet it is also the Congress that voted larger appropriations than any other before in peacetime history.

All told, its record was $13,344,000,000, and although it defeated President Roosevelt on certain major matters, yet, in certain respects, it gave him a full rein. That is the reason why, in the final analysis, the record is still inconclusive.

It was not so much what the Congress actually did as the mood that prevailed when it adjourned, that is significant. At this time, all the signs pointed to sharper and harder Roosevelt defeats ahead. An anti-Roosevelt coalition of Conservative Democrats largely from the South and the Minority Group of Republicans under the outstanding leadership of Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts was in control in the House, and the point had been reached where it was not only rejecting New Deal bills, but introducing and passing bills on its own initiative of a distinctly anti-New Deal flavor. This in itself marked something of a turning point.

It was the switch from passive to active opposition. Passive opposition consisted in trimming or rejecting the housing, lending, and neutrality legislation. Active opposition, in ways unpalatable to the New Deal, consisted in voting the inquiry of the Labor Board by a five-man committee under anti-New Deal Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, the restrictive provisions on the 1940 Relief Act which put the Works Projects Administration largely under leading strings of Congress; enactment of the broadened Hatch bill; start of a drive to modify the Wage-Hour Act and a cut in the Budget Bureau's proposed enforcement appropriations — although these are considerably larger than last year's, and increase the present 100 inspectors by 250 or more.

In all these matters Congress, and particularly the House, showed an increasing resistance as the session ended. It was the more serious to the Administration in that it was increasing, and that it was centered in the House, which is the body more sensitive to the moods and changes of public opinion.

In the long-range analysis of this situation, it is significant that Congress generally favored the agricultural interests. Where it whittled appropriations it cut them from urban appropriations. In round numbers, this session appropriated about $2,000,000,000 more than the largest heretofore in peacetime history—the second session of the preceding Congress, and this amount is about the same as the huge administration arms program, which Congress passed almost as offered.

Kind to Defense and Farmers

Mr. Roosevelt asked for $2,000,000 to strengthen Army, Navy and Air Force, and without political debate, Congress passed the measure on a non-political basis. Outside of this huge grant, where Congress "saved" money, it was chiefly in relief items which are primarily a burden of the cities; where it increased appropriations, it was primarily in farm grants, in which it surpassed anything that Mr. Roosevelt requested.

Congress, Its Own Spender

In fact, this is another paradox of the hard-to-classify Congress. Part of the revolt of the "economy" session was in voting more money to farmers than Mr. Roosevelt sought. Shrewd Charles Michelson, Democratic publicist, was quick to seize on this point in the effort to turn the edge of New Deal critics. He charged that Congress had lifted the total appropriations above what the President had asked, in certain directions, by "about a billion dollars." In fact, the situation seems to be that Congress is not done with spending, but that it is writing its own checks.

The annual agricultural appropriation bill alone exceeded the budget estimates by $338,000,000. On the other hand, Congress voted about $1,755,000,000 for unemployment relief, or about $785,000,000 less than the total of the last fiscal year. This means a drastic curtailment of city relief rolls.

This situation, in broad terms, reflected the makeup of the anti-New Deal forces. Two-thirds of the Democrats are still loyal to the New Deal, and they compose the largest single unit in Congress.

South Has Dealing Hand

To a large degree this group comes from urban centers. The revolting Democratic group comes largely from Southern farm areas. It has the trading advantage of voting with the other Democratic wing for farm grants, and with the Republicans to trim relief, or "urban" measures. While this explanation in part over-simplifies the matter in many instances it holds true, and is an important feature of the congressional makeup.

The departing Congress gave a wide-open opportunity for business to step into the breach both by stifling final New Deal lending and spending proposals estimated to have amounted to almost $5,000,000,000, and in throwing in a number of things which industry and business have implored for years.

In addition to limiting New Deal experiments, it granted major items of tax concessions. It gave to business, repeal of the Undistributed Profits Tax. It gave business drastic modification of the Capital Gains Tax. In its final hours, it accepted changes in the Social Security Act carrying estimated tax savings to employers and employees of $905,000,000 in the next three years.

Furthermore, it put a checkrein on TVA, with consequent encouragement to private utilities that seems to be already reflected in the upward rise of their shares on the stock market. Business might get comfort, too, in the bold determination of the House to make an independent survey of the Labor Board, and in giving a privileged place to proposed Wage-Hour amendments when Congress next convenes. All these matters offer business the opportunity to put on steam and take up the slack of unemployment, which still carries an army of 10,000,000 idle workers. Nothing will hearten the New Deal bolters more than a strong business pick-up in the testing time of the coming months, before Congress reassembles.

World Situation a Factor

Business pick-up will however, unfortunately depend in some part on events outside of the United States. Congress has followed no clear course in regard to foreign policy in the past session. It has seemed to reflect the strains and uncertainties of the Nation at large in this respect. Most positive defeat was the President's bill to modify the Neutrality law.

The Administration contends that, as it stands, this Act plays into the hands of the axis powers. The Senate's refusal to move acts as a check on President Roosevelt's desire for a more dynamic foreign policy, attacked by critics as playing the European game of power politics and defended by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as a more active search for peace, through measures "short of war."

The Senate Committee's refusal, by vote of 12 to 11, to take up the neutrality matter produced an uncertain stalemate; but on the other hand, Congress seemed wholeheartedly to welcome the Executive's bold notification to Japan of an intention to abrogate the Trade Treaty in six months, preliminary perhaps to embargoing war supplies.

There were signs in the closing hours of Congress from inspired New Deal spokesmen that the Administration would take its case to the Nation. President Roosevelt, as well as Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, frequently insisted that Congress "take responsibility" for administration checks.

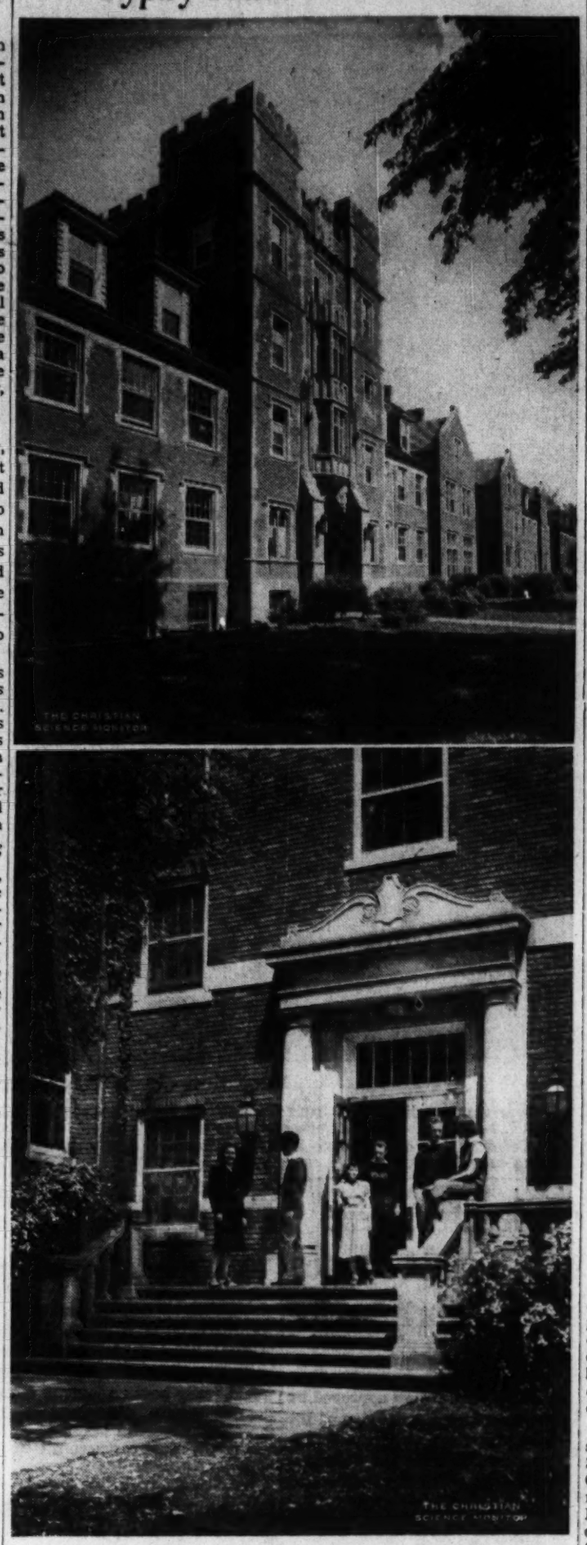
Pepper Becomes Peppery

Just before Congress quit Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, a militant New Dealer, in terms that recalled the recent outburst of John L. Lewis against Vice-President Garner, denounced the "unrighteous partnerships" that that had "scuttled" the President's program and endangered "the peace of the world," and charged that opponents had taken their stand "because they hate Roosevelt and what Roosevelt stands for."

Those were the burning words that Congress took away with it, despite the soothing utterances of leaders in both Houses in the final minutes. Some of the animosities may be kept alive this summer and fall by Congressional committees, half a dozen of which will be in operation.

The Dies Committee, the Smith Committee's inquiry into the Labor Board, the La Follette Committee, the Monopoly Committee, and the Wagner Committee surveying Federal Fiscal Policies.

Typify Fruits of Patriotism



(Top) Men's Dormitories at Grinnell. (Below) Main Doorway, Women's Quadrangle

With its elms and vine-covered walls, Grinnell College in Iowa is any one of a hundred colleges in the great Middle West standing as lasting monuments of faith and self-sacrifice of earnest, deeply religious pioneers whose work unquestionably is among the finest fruits of patriotism—faith in one's country and a desire to serve. Today, in these democratic colleges, the pioneer spirit of the crusading founders has been softened and leveled, but in the large they still remain the best system of citizen training we have for a "democracy of good men."

U. S. Colleges—Monuments to Service

(Continued from Page 1)

ty—to find me. I was then graduated from the little red school house. I had taken a county examination and done fairly well, even though I had misspelled fiance. The teacher later said she thought it was a misprint and should have been finance. In the course of time I learned there really are fiances, though not in Smith County. There they are "fellows." Well, the field agent offered me practically free tuition in Washburn Academy, also helped me find a job. So Dad hitched up old Flo and took me far away to the railroad station. I had earned a bit of money cutting weeds at 25 cents a day and he gave me a little extra. With that I entered the world and I found a second home, the academy and college, where I remained for seven years, and where I found almost without exception noble teachers. In spirit I am still a member of the Washburn family. The few professors who are left from my time still love me and I love them.

My son, in time, went to Beloit College, Wisconsin. He finished somewhat over a year ago and last week as we passed through Beloit he "called up a professor, late at night, to ask if he could visit him next morning. This professor had taught "Math," but infinitely more than "Math." He had given a rather timid, lonely lad, far from home, self confidence, hope, courage, and assurance. He had been a father and brother. His services were beyond all measure. In one life he had turned defeat into victory.

I recall those things as I tarry here in beautiful Grinnell, under elm trees that form interminable Gothic arches, or in the shade of quiet, vine-covered walls. Grinnell College is a classical pioneer school, with a history like that of many hundreds of others. Land for it was given by a robust, energetic, crusading, not too-lovable and far too-proud old settler, Josiah B. Grinnell. He had fought for temperance, the abolition of slavery, Protestantism, and personal political power. Iowa was then thinly settled; railroads were slowly pushing through the land; Dutch and German colonists were marching in to find places where they could worship God in peace. Congregational home missionaries were founding little churches in frontier settlements, and a group of them started a college. The first president got $500 a year. The purpose of the school was to give moral, spiritual training to boys and girls, that is, to make them noble men and women.

All Religious

Such were the pioneer colleges throughout America. They were all religious, deeply idealistic, heroic, crusading, very dynamic. They were moved by the loftiest aspirations of Walt Whitman and of Shelley. They expected to create a "good society" and were convinced a democracy of good men would be an ideal state. They were puritanical and morally rigid. A professor was far more than a man of natural science. He was a pastor, teacher, inspirer, example. A college was a hearth where fires of nobility were kindled in youth.

Now Grinnell College has become somewhat different. The town has remained small and become very quiet. Beautiful green lawns surround genial, rather drab frame houses; unsurpassed trees, like the elms of Topeka, join hands over sedate, well-paved streets. Unmatched corn fields glisten all about. Stately buildings are scattered over a verdant campus and soft-clinging vines add to the general tranquillity. There is no more burning issue than passing exams, so beautiful, rather provocative girls, and self-assured, slightly sophisticated boys go blithely from class to class without much fire in their hearts. The catalogue avoids all mention of religious affiliation and states that attendance at chapel is not obligatory. The students won't have to fear spiritual pressure. Youth is rather kidded into finding the way to complete self expression.

And as Grinnell has gone, so have gone the other colleges. Most of them state they were "formerly associated with such and such a church." They are ex-crusaders.

Nevertheless, those 1,000 American colleges constitute the most remarkable network of higher schools in the world. They have softened and flattened, as America's pioneer spirit has softened and flattened, but they remain the best system of citizen training in existence.

In the first place they are very democratic. This is a unique feature of our colleges. Most are not snobbish and do not create snobs. They do not shut out common people; nor exclude the poor. As a matter of fact, our colleges welcome the poor. In many of them half the students are self-supporting. The constant co-operation among college authorities, the local town people, and the poorer students, is one of the brightest features of American life. This brotherhood between old and young, between those who have and those who have not, is a beautiful manifestation of Christianity.

Chasm Not Great

As yet we have no separate "intelligentsia." The chasm between white-collared people and the farmers or workers is not great. There is no "diplomaed" class. Farmers' boys, truck drivers' boys and storekeepers' boys can still pass freely to the highest ranks. The bridge by which they pass is the college. This is our democratic highway, something uniquely and gloriously American. Here higher education brings people together instead of raising barriers among them. Our colleges are not serving to separate privileged from under-privileged, but are spiritual homes that tend to unite all of us into a common family.

They are still moral institutions; they still aim chiefly to build character and personality. They still give inspiration. Most still emphasize temperance, purity, self-sacrifice, Christian love. As a rule, faculty members are exemplary people.

As a general rule, relations between American college professors and their students is unique among the high educational institutions of the world. And that is not being lost. Perhaps more than ever before a college has become a place where wise and worthy councillors help youth find their way. Professors are not mere lecturers or explorers, they are guides and comrades.

Moreover, these institutions are not separated from American life. They serve all the people. Many of them during the whole summer are given over to conferences, I saw that repeatedly this summer. They provide the best possible facilities for all sorts of people to continue their education. Each serves as a torch for its whole community. Many send out "teams" of various kinds to serve distant areas. They are constantly improving their curricula and broadening their instruction. This is an inspiring manifestation of democracy and brotherhood. The richer help the poorer, the school serves the community, the community serves the school, and all work for a better America.

Of course there are defects. The program may be too academic, college presidents may be too timid, college students are too lighthearted, trivial, and unconcerned with basic issues, but as I watch 1,500,000 youth from town, city, and farms, from mansions and huts pouring each fall into 1,000 colleges, where modest, meagerly paid, high-minded men and women are eager to serve them, I see that in one aspect America is a family, and democracy is a reality. All these schools have a tradition of liberty and service, of sacrifice for the common good. It is America's grandest tradition.

President Wastes No Time In Getting Fences in Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—President Roosevelt began the long preparation today for restoration of his national leadership, with certain tentative indications that he may summon a special session of Congress in late October or early November.

The President is studying and setting his pen to batches of the 350-400 bills left on his desk by Congress, and at intervals conferring with Congressional leaders. He had a particularly extended discussion with Representative Sam Rayburn, Texas, in whose bailiwick—the House Democrats—the most damaging Congressional revolts took place.

President Roosevelt is anxious to carry the issues of his program to the country, but equally desirous of avoiding the mistakes of last year's purge. He wishes to imbed in the public memory the names of the less than 50 Democratic insurgents who were responsible for his major defeats. But he recognizes the dangers of directly attacking members of Congress, and with Mr. Rayburn he doubtless discussed these difficult tactics.

Since most of the Congressional revolt was among Southern Representatives, from Mr. Rayburn's own territory, he is the best possible adviser on means of procedure. Also, as a Texan Mr. Rayburn knows about the progress of the Garner movement, having been closely associated with the Vice-President for many years. Now, however, Mr. Rayburn remains one of the most loyal of Congressional New Dealers.

Talks With Senate Leader

The Chief Executive conferred yesterday with Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky and today held "open house" for such Congressmen as wished to talk with him. Tonight he leaves Washington for Hyde Park, N. Y. Senator Barkley expressed confidence that, when Congress returns to Washington, it will be in a mood to enact, in one form or another, most of the Administration bills which were set aside in recent weeks.

The senatorial leader, after lunching with the President and his chief adviser, Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, announced the obvious: that President Roosevelt has not given up his legislative objectives and is prepared to press ahead. He gave his opinion that after legislators talk with their constituents and have a vacation respite, they will return in more co-operative mood. This confident view is not shared in many Washington circles, where Congress is generally expected to return about as it left—which is the usual course.

On the other hand, amendment of some recent proposals into more palatable form, and more skilful parliamentary approaches, might bring to enactment many measures that have now been deferred but not defeated. Such a result followed initial defeats of the Wage-Hours Act and the Reorganization Act.

War Situation a Factor

Impetus for a special session springs from the international situation and the calendar. If a European crisis breaks out in grave form, the President has indicated that he will call a session without delay. And even if events are not immediately threatening, he may decide to summon the legislators just for safety's sake.

But the calendar is an equally pressing argument. Next year the nomination conventions must be held, beginning by custom in June. It is desirable to get Congress out of the way by that time, so that legislators may not only attend the conventions but get ready for the campaigns immediately following. However, to achieve so much progress by June is scarcely possible with only a January assembly of Congress. However, to get the legislators in town by November, preliminary work all out of the way by Christmas, and steady legislative slogging possible after that date, is the sensible alternative to the late summer sessions which have become regular since the passage of the Norris amendment.

The President goes for his own holiday after a week more of hard work signing or vetoing the tide of last-minute legislation, then prepares for his trip across the Continent. But his major job is to determine on New Deal strategy in the months ahead. Major decisions must be made, and a program devised more likely to success than that which has just been checkmated.

Senate Has Hot Finish

Compared with the relative peace and harmony reigning in the House, the wind-up in the Senate of Congress' adjournment Saturday night was turbid and truculent. And even in the House the last-minute appointment by Speaker Bankhead of three Democrats and two Republicans to sit on the inquiry into the Labor Relations Board stirred recollections of an earlier battle. The five men chosen, incidentally, were Howard W. Smith, (D) of Virginia, author of the Act and strong "conservative"; Arthur D. Healey, (D) of Massachusetts, a friend of labor who has been one of the less vocal members of the Dies Committee, from which presumably he will resign for the new inquiry; Abe Murdock, (D) of Utah, with a pro-labor record, who voted for the original Wagner Act; and two Republicans, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, a "conservative" in that he voted against the Wages and Hours Act and wanted an investigation of sit-down strikes, and Harry N. Routzohn of Ohio, a first-termer who adds interest to the inquiry since he served for 10 years as general counsel for the A. F. of L.'s Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Sponsors of Alaska Highway Confronted by Fund Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The recent return from Yukon of Warren G. Magnuson, American member of the British Columbia-Alaska Highway Commission, with glowing reports of the prospects of a 2,100-mile road connecting Washington State with Alaska, has not affected the deep concern of Canadians over the financial side of the undertaking.

Mr. Magnuson announced a project for a shorter route than either of the two at present considered through British Columbia and said the road could be completed probably within two years with construction going on at different points, and declaring work could be started next July as far as the United States was concerned.

Declared Premature

Charles Stewart, Chairman of the Canadian section of the Commission, commenting on Mr. Magnuson's announcement, declared it would be a little premature to express any opinion as to which route should be recommended.

But the big problem facing the highway project after the recent meeting of the joint International Commission investigating it is the provision of funds.

Engineers' reports laid before the Commission here indicate that the road can be built satisfactorily, and without any particular engineering difficulty. But there is no plan yet for paying the cost.

To Americans, accustomed to think governmentally in billions, it may be difficult to understand why there should be any trouble in providing $25,000,000 or perhaps twice that amount for a road which Canadians and Americans all want. The fact is that nearly half the road goes through the territory of British Columbia and to this Province the provisions of half of the total cost, or anything like it, is impossible.

British Columbia is in comparatively excellent financial condition, but needs every cent of its revenues for costs already contracted. It has not a dollar for the Alaska Highway.

Fact Made Clear

This fact must have been made clear by T. D. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia, when he met the International Commission in Victoria recently. The money, Mr. Pattullo feels, must be provided by the Federal Governments of Canada and the United States.

He has made it clear to the public already that he hopes the United States will supply a large part of the money by way of loan, either to the British Columbia Government, perhaps through a private bank, or to some corporation which could be set up to build and maintain the road.

New U. S.-Alaska Route

(Continued from Page 1)

bers are Dr. Ernest H. Gruening of Washington, Director of the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions; Thomas H. Riggs, former Governor of Alaska; Representative Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington; Donald MacDonald, engineer, of Fairbanks, Alaska, and James W. Carey of Seattle.

Both Canadian and American Commissioners flew over the territory during the last week in July and their findings and joint recommendations will be submitted to their Governments in December both at Ottawa and at Washington.

Middle Route Found

The high light of the trip, according to Mr. Magnuson, was discovery of what, he believed, will be a middle route between the proposed eastern and western routes. Far from being a compromise route, Mr. Magnuson and other members of the American contingent declared it appeared to be the best route of the three.

The so-called western route, which has its advocates on the West Coast and in British Columbia, starts from Hazelton at the end of the Cariboo Trail in the northern part of British Columbia and taps the Alaska panhandle, keeping well to the west in order to connect with centers of population, then swings along the Telegraph Creek route into Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and from thence to Alaska.

The proposed eastern route starts near Prince George, British Columbia, and swings over to tap the Peace River and Alberta territories. The middle route would start at a point between Hazelton and Prince George, at Fort St. James, touch Stuart Lake, Takia Lake, and the headwaters of the Skeena River, go along the Stikine River to Atlin, British Columbia, and thence to Whitehorse. This route, Mr. Magnuson explains, would contact the Peace River area and would swing far enough to the west to contact the coast population of the Alaska panhandle.

Roads Already Built

A road already has been built from Whitehorse to Lake Kluahne and another road drops down from the Richardson Highway leaving between them only 150 miles to be built, the American party reported. One encouraging point, as seen from the air, was that a number of roads already have been built, not first-class roads, but still proof that roads can be built there, roads that will connect with and facilitate the building of the highway.

The middle route would save an estimated 300 miles over other proposed routes. As outlined it would travel along the foot of the St. Elias Range, "North America's most spectacular mountain range." Mr. Magnuson told of flying at an altitude of 11,000 feet when the clouds parted and there were peaks towering 5,000 feet above them.

Tension in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

gentine as originally suggested. Instead, he is slated to head the military mission which is to go to Rome shortly.

As a result of the Aug. 4 decree, many representatives of the Army, Navy, and Air Force suddenly find themselves members of the party. The names and sympathies of individuals chosen as "affiliated members" from these services are awaited with deep interest as calculated to show whether the pendulum is to swing to the clerical-monarchist wing of General Franco's supporters or toward the Suñer group.

The latter group seeks to develop a closer contact with the Axis states, whereas the former lean toward neutrality in the event of war breaking out between the Axis and western democracies. This view was clearly indicated by Gen. Miguel Aranda when he returned recently from a visit to Paris. Though General Aranda's statement was afterwards contradicted, there is reason to believe it represents the views of a large section of the Army.

The recent decree, according to information received here, defines the Falange Party as composed of 13 elements, starting with General Franco and ranging through the National Council of 50 to 75 members, President of the Political Junta, Secretary General, national delegates, national inspectors, militia, syndical organizations, the services, regional inspectors, provincial officers, local Falangist bodies, and affiliated members, including representatives of all ranks in fighting forces.

The task of the newly organized Falange movement is declared in the decree to be the establishment of "an economic regime transcending the interests of individuals, group, or class, for the increase of wealth in the service of the State, of social justice, and of Christian liberty of individual."

Punishment Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Supervisors of Holmesburg and Moyamensing prisons here are considering the establishment of a punishment court as recommended by the Pennsylvania Prison Society. Under the suggested plan both the camplaining guard and the offending prisoner would have a chance to be heard by the warden—and possibly others—before any punishment is inflicted.

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More Aid Is Asked in England For Unemployed Governesses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Writing one letter is not a big undertaking, but it is important. That is the experience of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution here, which makes the writing of a weekly letter to jobless governesses, who otherwise might think the world had forgotten them, a very big part of its helpful work.

It is the aim of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution to make the days of these women more happy and interesting.

Owing to the present-day demand for the young sports-playing governess a large number of those who have reached the age of 45 are faced with unemployment at a time when they have 20 years to wait for the state pension, and when they do not feel they can train for another profession. Yet most are too young to live on a charitable institution.

How Times Have Changed

In pre-war years, when public education was not so popular as it is today, a governess in England stayed with one family for 10 and 15 years. She educated and looked after the children, and later the children's children. She became a family institution and when she retired received a pension. Today, the family employs a governess for perhaps five years until the children go to a preparatory school. She then goes elsewhere, and without a pension.

Although they have care of children during vital years, in England governesses do not earn much more than £90 a year apart from their board—a sum less than that earned by a good butler. The governess is thus unable to save enough to support herself for the 20 years she often has to wait for a State pension.

To help the more elderly of these women the Governesses' Benevolent Institution tries to give them an annuity of £1 a week, paid out of secured income. This annuity it will pay to those who otherwise would not have an income of more than £2 a week. Unfortunately, the Institution is at present unable to meet the need for all these annuities and has a waiting list of several hundred.

Has Helped Refugees

Equally important in the work of the Institution is the temporary help given to a large number of governesses. It has rescued them from Spain, Germany and Austria when they have been deprived of money by political upheavals. An employment bureau where no commission is charged and the giving of financial assistance is part of the important work.

Employed governesses are helped to have holidays which they could not otherwise afford. If they have been out of work for a long time their clothes may have become shabby, yet they must have smart ones for an interview. The Institution will supply them. It will help them change their occupation or find a market for their home-made goods. Younger governesses are given financial help to enable them to attend night technical schools to learn another profession.

The Institution was founded in 1841 by the Rev. David Laing, and seven years later was granted a Royal Charter. Today its scope for work is increasing. In spite of recent international crises its income steadily rises as the public becomes aware of its great aim.

N. J. Iron Mines To Resume Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, N. J.—Revival of northwest New Jersey's long-languishing iron ore industry, notably here and at West Portal, is under way Aug. 4 because of lower freight rates, increased difficulty of the Great Lakes miners to reach their ores and the declining competition from European mines.

For the first time since 1900, New Jersey iron mines can deliver pig iron in the East at a cost as low as the mines in the Great Lakes region.

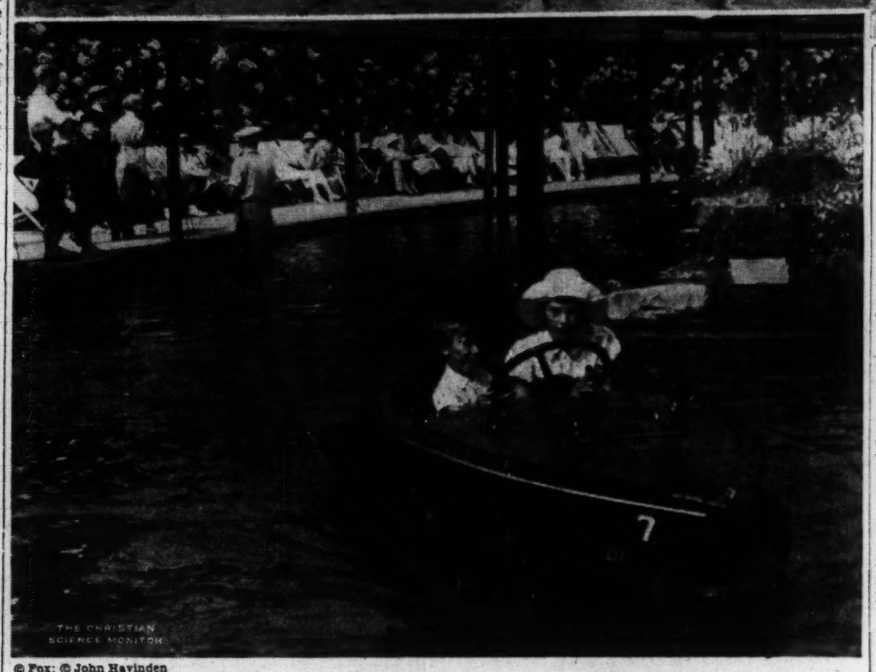
Resumption of operations at West Portal and the search for a new lode by the Alan-Wood Company here are scheduled for next month. The West Portal mines, which yielded riches in magnetite in the 1860's and '70s, have been idle for nearly 60 years. A newly-formed corporation has been at work for the past five months modernizing the mines for operations to start by Sept. 1.

Canada's National Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's system of national parks includes nineteen parks with a combined area of 12,403 square miles.

John Bull Has a Day in the Open



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Bank Holiday Means Crowds of Holiday-Makers

Above: Britain takes the day off on the summer Bank Holiday and flocks to the country, the sea shore, or the city—depending where the holiday-maker is to start. Here is a typical crowd on the beach at Margate in Kent. Below: Bank Holidays are great fun for the youngsters, too. Here an adventurous pair take a little cruise at one of the fairs.

Britain Takes a Day Off for Bank Holiday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 7—Britain is not at home to callers today. For today is August Bank Holiday—a day apart.

A goodly proportion of town-dwellers have packed their grips and made for the open country and the seashore, in company with their mothers and fathers and uncles and aunts and children and dogs. Quite a number of those who live in the country have packed their grips, too, and in much the same company have made the exciting journey into the town. Many others have gone off to the local cricket-match, or to the local fair. The rest are busy, either taking all the aforementioned persons to the seaside or to the town, or else seeing that they enjoy the cricket or have all the fun of the fair.

Population Shifts

Today is the day of Britain's great annual shift of population. It is the laziest day of the year; it is the most energetic; it is the day of the usual; it is the day of the unusual; for, being the day in which scarcely anybody need do anything, it is the day when everybody is doing as much as they can—in short, it is August Bank Holiday, national day of summer relaxation, when banks and business houses and factories and firms close their doors and almost the only people who need work are railwaymen, bus drivers, fun-fair workers, candy-shop assistants, and seaside deck-chair attendants.

To get some idea of just how busy these latter workers are, one need only take the case of railwaymen. The railways are made so busy taking other folks' cases at this time of year that they have to have 50 per cent more trains ready on the eve of the bank-holiday week end. During this week end and Monday, they expect to carry 12,000,000 holiday-makers from their own home towns to somebody else's home town, and vice versa. They expect to get 3,000,000 passengers through the London ticket gates alone. The passengers, however, most certainly will not be alone, since it is the great family holiday. But although a great deal of traveling has been taking place over the week end, today is the peak day, the special day. To cater for the demands of the public today, one of Britain's five main-line railways alone is offering day excursions to more than 150 country and seaside places, and also an almost similar quantity of afternoon and evening excursions.

Heaviest Auto Traffic

On the main roads this evening the police and automobile associations are preparing to deal with the densest traffic ever. On some of the arteries that lead back home to London and Midland towns, cars are expected to pass along at the rate of more than 4,000 an hour. It is often said that every dog has its day, but August bank holiday helps to prove that every automobile has its day, too.

For almost every contraption which can move, after a little persuasion, under its own power, is brought onto the roads today.

This may sound like an altogether exaggerated portrait of the August bank holiday automobile scene; but it is not. For it is no uncommon thing, particularly in the industrial north, for a group of five or six, or more, young men to put 10 shillings each into a pool and with the proceeds to purchase outright some sort of car from a local dump. If the auto lasts the day, they are fully satisfied.

A Day for Cricket

All the same, it must not be imagined that everybody in England is seized with the desire to go somewhere else today. Many thousands stay near home to play games, cricket in particular. Bank holidays (there is one in the spring and one during the summer) are the club cricketer's delight and his wife's dismay, for while on other days he can only play for an afternoon, on bank holidays he can play all day from morning to night without interruption except for meals, weather permitting. Cricket lovers who do not play the game, watch it. And every professional team strains its utmost effort to obtain the most attractive fixtures for the holiday.

Those English persons who don't watch cricket or play it, and there are a number besides children too young to hold a bat, are almost sure to be found at the local fair.

'Appy 'Amstead

Typical of the bank holiday fair is that on the otherwise sedate Hampstead Heath, on the hills only a fourpenny bus ride from Piccadilly Circus. This great annual fair has made a name for itself through Britain as 'Appy 'Ampstead. The aitches are missing because this is the cockney's special amusement center on bank holiday. But the aitches are all that can be said to be missing. Certainly the Londoners are never missing, nor are all the booths and sideshows and whirligigs and skill-parlors and coconut shies that make 'Appy 'Ampstead so 'appy.

And when it is all over, tomorrow is another day. But not just another working day for there is so much talking to be done, as one tells Uncle Fred about the fair, while Uncle Fred tells about his day at the cricket match, while Mother tells about the children in the train, while the children tell shrilly about the seaside, while the dog runs round wagging his tail to show how pleased he is to be home.

And so say all of us.

Jobs Are Found on Increase By International Labor Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A decrease in unemployment in 13 out of 20 countries submitting statistics to the International Labour Office, is recorded in the Office's report for the second quarter of 1939, recently published here.

The countries whose statistics show a decrease over corresponding period in 1938, are the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Lithuania, New Zealand, Danzig, Denmark, Norway, Poland, and Switzerland.

The greatly speeded-up production of armaments, which has accounted for increased employment in many of these countries, has apparently not had any effect upon Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, and Hungary, where the report reveals an increase in unemployment during the quarter period. No change in employment was recorded by Finland.

Industrial employment, figures for which were compiled in 16 countries, showed an increase in 14 countries over last year. These were the United States, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, Estonia, and Yugoslavia.

The report declares that the situation thus shown is better than in the statistics published three months ago. At that period the figures, compared with a year ago, showed: an increase in unemployment in nine countries out of 23, compared with five out of 20 for this quarter's table, and a decrease in the number of persons in employment in six countries out of 20, compared with only two out of 16 for the present tables, a decrease in unemployment in 12 countries out of 23, compared with 13 out of 20 today, and an increase in the number of persons in employment in only 13 countries out of 20, compared with 14 out of 16 today.

In countries where there has been an increase in unemployment, in most instances the increases are very small; and in cases where the number of unemployed has decreased, the decreases are usually fairly considerable.

In making public these statistics, I. L. O. officials cautioned that since the method of compiling them differs from country to country, as well as the sources from which they come and dates for which latest figures are available, they cannot be accepted as accurate measurements but only as indicating trends.

'Big Brothers' Aid Work Of Curbing Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Successful work with 71.5 per cent of delinquent boys placed under the supervision of the Toronto Big Brother organization by the Juvenile Court is reported in a survey of 161 delinquent cases.

The survey, conducted by the Big Brother League, defines a "successful correction" as one in which no adult court record has appeared, and in which the boy has tried to get work, has displayed industry and ambition, and has tried to continue his schooling and participation in constructive group activities.

The report lists 15.15 per cent as partial successes and 13 per cent as failures, the success and failure ratings being made over the period from 1932 to 1939 by experts on youth delinqueny, through interviews with the boys, their families and friends.

Successes have been achieved in poor districts, according to Mr. V. Lorne Stewart, of the Big Brother staff, but the findings prove that it is much more difficult. Poor housing conditions, overcrowding and lack of privacy would seem to constitute a predisposition to delinquency, he added. One-half of the boys classified as successful came from homes which, though far from well-to-do, were nevertheless harmonious, well organized and had a good moral tone. Almost two-thirds of the failures revealed the opposite type of nome atmosphere.

Quality of companionship he termed as equally important. Ninety per cent of the successes had desirable associates, while more than 70 per cent of the failures were running with gangs. Seventy-two per cent of the successes were employed, but less than 10 per cent of the failures had obtained work, according to the report.

Mr. Stewart believes that if delinquent tendencies are checked in a boy there is every chance he will outgrow his delinquency and become a decent citizen. One of the most effective methods of checking juvenile delinquency in boyhood is supervision by a private case-work agency, and every boy should be adjusted in the community itself if at all possible.

The survey revealed that most failures among the boys studied could be traced to an early discontinuance of schooling, a bad home background, living in a poor district, unchecked delinquency and lack of proper supervision when aid was most needed.

Miners to Resume Work

NEW GLASGOW, Nova Scotia, Aug. 7 (CP) — Pictou County's labor picture cleared after members of the United Mine Workers local decided to return to work today in the strike-bound pits of Acadia Coal Company.

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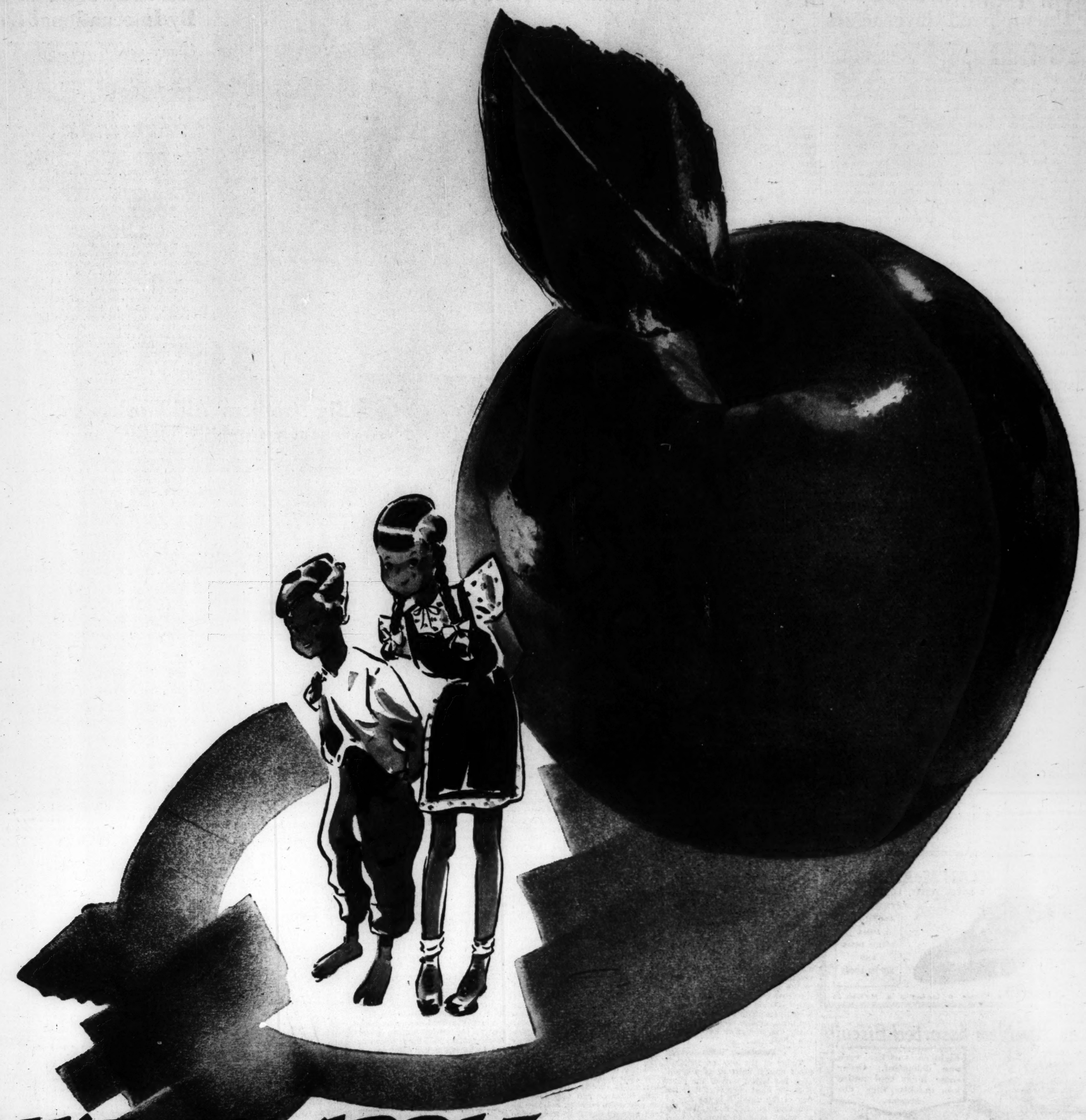

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WHEN Willie or Mary favors teacher with a rosy McIntosh or a juicy Baldwin, chances are they either want something or simply like teacher. And so it goes with college Willies and Marys, too. When The Sun was voted the favorite New York evening newspaper this year at 12 leading Eastern colleges and universities, it's hardly because they want something, for they've already enjoyed its accurate, comprehensive coverage of world news and its dozens of stimulating and entertaining features. No, we figure it's because they just plain like us!

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The Sun
NEW YORK

THIS YEAR THE SUN WAS VOTED THE FAVORITE NEW YORK EVENING NEWSPAPER AT YALE • PRI[illegible]ON • FO[illegible]AM • MAN[illegible]TTAN • PENNSYLVANIA • CONN[illegible]ICUT • LAFAYETTE • VASSAR • ST. JOSEPH'S • LEHIGH • BROWN • NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Egypt Examines Its Farm Program

Lower prices for cotton speeds research as to methods of improving cereal crops.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Owing to the exceptionally low prices now obtaining for cotton Egypt is being forced to reconsider its crop program. Considerable research work is being done in particular by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt, to improve the quality and yield of cereals. On these crops will fall the brunt of finding means to compensate the farmer for his reduced cotton returns.

Through the ages Egypt has been so famed for the material wealth derived from its fertile soil that it is astonishing to find nowadays people who think of the country as a sea of sand. In fact, practically all inhabited Egypt is the Nile Valley in its lower reaches, that is on a length of about 800 miles from Wadi Halfa to the Mediterranean Sea, and the cultivable land is almost entirely the river's alluvium deposited either on its banks, as in Upper Egypt, or on its Delta, as in Lower Egypt.

Rich Farm Lands

With its large water supply which is constantly being further stabilized by control work, its rich soil brought down by countless floods from the highlands of Abyssinia, its exceptionally favorable weather with liberal sunshine, and its dense, industrious population, Egypt is certainly well endowed as an agricultural country.

It has its problems however. While the land responds generously to good treatment and hard work, deteriorates rapidly under neglect. This is due mainly to the presence of a "water-table" in the subsoil, formed chiefly by saturation of the lower strata from the River but strongly affected also by the intensity of surface irrigation. When the "water-table" rises to within three feet or less of the surface there is danger of a diminution of soil fertility, either by drowning the root system of crops or, more serious still, by concentrating, by means of capillarity of the soil and evaporation off the surface, deleterious salts in the upper strata. The most important factors for maintaining the fertility of the major part of Egypt's lands are therefore judicious irrigation and thorough drainage which will keep the water-table low and carry away salts.

Land drainage is now receiving more attention than it ever has had before. For several years now the Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Public Works has been extending a network of open drains, running at a level of at least five feet below ground level, many of which are ultimately pumped into the sea. Such works are primarily designed to maintain or improve the fertility of land already under cultivation.

Much Land in Drains

Unfortunately, while these open drains are undoubtedly of considerable utility, they are very wasteful in practice, occupying considerable areas of highly cultivated land. Thus main public drains alone occupy about 100,000 acres or about 2 per cent of the whole cultivated land of Egypt. Adding secondary drains, which certainly should be made, and tertiary drains, which it is believed are advisable for a large part of the land at present under cultivation, especially those of comparatively low level, the total area which might be occupied by open drains may amount to 20 per cent of the cultivable land. Fortunately a remedy for this waste is expected by adopting on a large scale subsoil drainage, that is by means of tiles and pipes, a system which experiments would indicate is practical and efficient.

Costing as a complete system, with main, secondary, and tertiary drains in subsoil pipes, under £9 (Egyptian) an acre, that expenditure is covered by the value of the land saved, calculated at the price of but £60 (Egyptian) an acre, whereas the average value of good land in Egypt is more than double that figure. More important however than the financial aspect is the economic gain to Egypt of making use of as much of its limited cultivable area as possible.

Own Foreign Policy Is Evolved by Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo, Egypt

Evidences that Egypt has set out to evolve a foreign policy on its own responsibility have come in the recent diplomatic activity at Belgrade, Ankara, and Berlin. The recent visit of Foreign Minister Yehia Pasha to Belgrade and other Balkan capitals aroused so much alarm in Germany that the Minister at Berlin was instructed to deny that these visits were intended in any way to strengthen the so-called policy of encirclement against Germany.

The Government has also found it necessary to give categorical denial to reports that it had concluded an alliance with Turkey.

Country seen in strong position to resist any attempts to interfere with water supply.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Reassuring facts have come to notice showing that Egypt is in a much stronger position than has sometimes been supposed in regard to withstanding any attempt to interfere with its all important water supply.

It is shown how difficult it would be either to stop or divert to any serious extent the Nile flood on which Egypt mainly relies.

It is true that a great portion of this flood reaches Egypt from Ethiopia by way of the Blue Nile and the Atbara Rivers. But both these streams are so conditioned as to make any permanent interference with them virtually impossible.

Only One Serious Threat

Control is only really possible by obtaining effective possession of Assouan Dam during the period November-June.

During the flood months, July to October, the volume of the Nile is too great to be artificially controlled without building stupendous works. The White Nile, which contributes most of Egypt's winter and summer water, is only partially controllable at the Gebel Awlia Dam, some 40 miles south of Khartoum.

At Assouan the reservoir which impounds 5,500,000,000 cubic meters (metric tons) of water is filled during the months of October-February. If when filled the sluices were improperly opened fully, great damage could be done to the Nile Valley lying downstream.

Isolated Position

But the geographic situation of the dam, 600 miles from the sea and surrounded by the most inhospitable deserts in the world, contributes much toward its security. A successful raid of Assouan from Gebel Oweinat, at the southeastern corner of Libya (about 500 miles west of Wadi Halfa) appears entirely improbable.

The military authorities in Egypt are entirely au courant with the situation on Egypt's frontiers. They have, further, provided means for dealing promptly with any possible menace from foreigners within Egypt.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Aug. 20, Sept. 3, 17, Oct. 1, 15. 10:45 a. m., WIXAL, 11.79mc (25.4m), Station WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m) (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), Sept. 3, Oct. 1. 7:30 p. m., WIXAL, 6.04mc, WIXAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), Sept. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

New York

New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 20.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 13; Sept. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Aug. 20.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Aug. 13, 27; Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 17; Oct. 15.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School Auditorium, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., Aug. 13.

La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Aug. 13.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 730 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 14.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 17.

Massachusetts

Plymouth: Plymouth Memorial Hall, Memorial Building, Court Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 13.

New Hampshire

Lebanon: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Aug. 13.

New York

New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 13. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

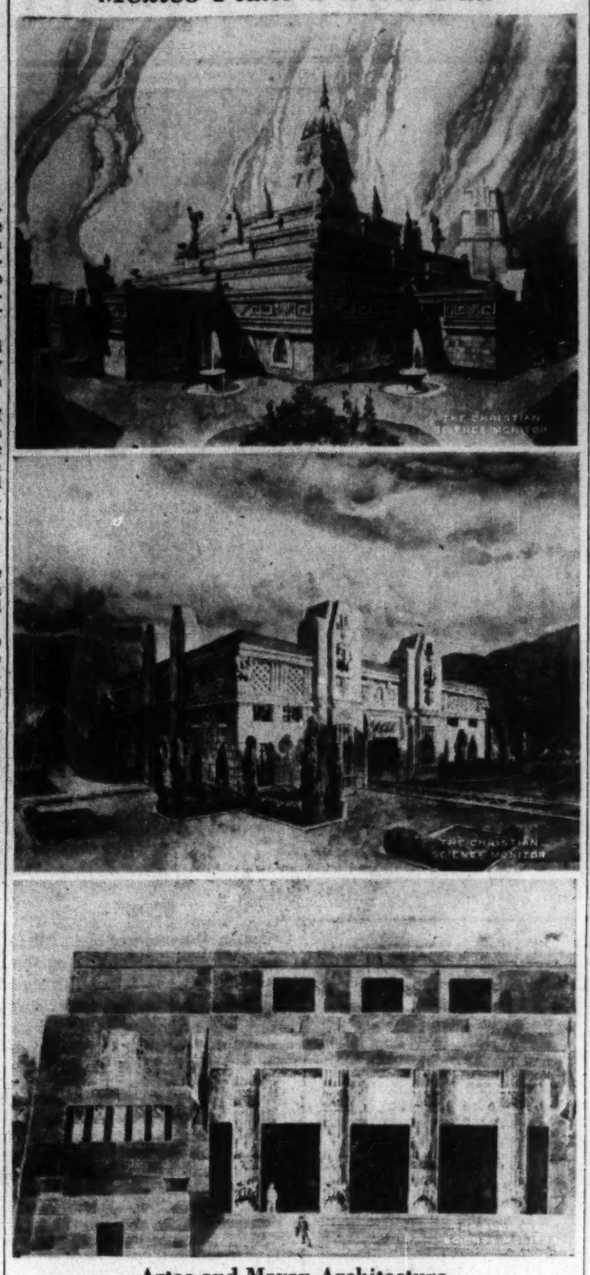
Stroudsburg: Sherman Theater Main Street, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 13.

North Pacific Tuna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Albacore tuna have again entered the waters of the North Pacific off the Oregon coast. This welcome news has just been brought to this port by the San Pedro refrigerator fish carrier Theodore Foss, which had been out on a survey cruise in search of the tuna schools. Capt. Lawrence Berg of the Foss reported sighting the first tuna 70 miles out, where the water was 62 degrees and was a deep blue color that is characteristic of "tuna waters."

Mexico Plans a World Fair



Aztec and Mayan Architecture

Top: Sketch of Mexican Government Building at Mexico's first World Fair scheduled to open next February. Center: Proposed Press and News Building at Mexico exposition. Below: A sketch of the Administration building.

Mexico Enlists American Aid For First International Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The managers of Mexico's first International Exposition, scheduled to be opened next February in Mexico City's renowned Chapultepec Gardens, hope the United States will provide the lion's share of the public and private foreign exhibits.

This is the message brought to this, the largest Mexican community outside the Mexican Capital, by Jose B. Lewels, the Exposition's official representative who is making an introductory tour of Western states to rouse interest and co-operation for the project.

Señor Lewels left here for San Francisco, where he is to confer with managers of various exhibits, domestic and foreign, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, hoping to get pledges or representation.

He reported that a tract of land, approximately the same size as San Francisco's Treasure Island, has been obtained in the Chapultepec Gardens near the Polo Grounds and Chapultepec Palace. Several hundred men, he said, are at work under the supervision of Government engineers in laying out the 14 principal pavilions in Aztec and Mayan architecture — honoring Mexico's ancient glory and art forms that are felt widely today.

A Non-Profit Enterprise

The "Exposición Internacional de Mexico" is being held by a non-profit private corporation, headed by Ex-President Ortiz Rubio, who obtained the concession from the Mexican Government.

President Cardenas is directing the Government's participation, principally the erection of buildings which are to be permanent; they are to be financed through a postage surcharge on all domestic mail during September, October, and November of this year, according to Señor Lewels.

General manager of the Exposition is Vincento Garcia Moreno, an electrical engineer, and a former executive at the San Diego and Dallas expositions.

The management anticipates 7,000,000 visitors for the country's first world's fair. Accommodations are to include an amusement zone, including an ice-skating rink.

Trade Chambers Visited

Señor Lewels reported that United States Ambassador Josephus Daniels has unofficially reserved for the United States official exhibit the principal available site for foreign assignment.

Since Japan is one of the nations which has already indicated a desire to be represented, Japan's Pavilion at the San Francisco Fair, which was wholly imported for the purpose, is being sought for transfer to Mexico City, according to Señor Lewels, who said that such a move would not only save Japan money but would also provide Mexico with one of the outstanding exhibits at either American fair this year.

Señor Lewels began his tour in Texas and will continue to Seattle, visiting chambers of commerce as the primary agencies to help get public and private exhibits. Similar tours to other parts of the United States and the Western Hemisphere are being made by Señor Lewels' colleagues.

Bath Plans Restoration Of Town's Landmarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, N. C.—Restoration of landmarks in and about Bath, the oldest town in North Carolina, is being planned by the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina. The oldest church in the State, built in 1734, which was attended by American colonists, is still in excellent condition. Its church bell, which continues to call parishioners to worship, was presented to the parish by Queen Anne of England, while the silver candlesticks on the altar were given by King George II.

Johnson-Swope Lead in Kentucky Governor's Race

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7 (AP) —Early margins built up by Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson, Democrat, and Circuit Judge King Swope, Republican, for Kentucky's gubernatorial nominations were tested today in renewed counting of ballots from Saturday's primaries.

Tabulation of votes was suspended over Sunday by state law and ballot boxes were placed under guard by police, sheriff's deputies and election officials.

Mr. Johnson, a Richmond publisher backed by the State Administration forces of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, held a lead of 11,719 votes over his nearest opponent, John Young Brown of Lexington, an unofficial tabulation of returns from approximately one fourth of the State's 4,307 precincts showed.

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Johnson, who bore the indorsement of the State Federation of Labor, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, attacked the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Mr. Brown's connection with it as an attorney for the CIO's United Mine Workers. The vote from 1,113 precincts gave Mr. Johnson 81,396, Mr. Brown 69,677.

Returns from 820 precincts put Mr. Swope, a veteran Lexington campaigner, 8,198 votes in front of his chief opponent, John Sherman Cooper of Somerset. The vote: Swope 22,909, Cooper 14,801.

The Courier-Journal, predicting Johnson and Swope would meet in the November election, estimated Mr. Johnson's final margin would exceed 35,000.

Nominations for many other state, district and local races remained indecisive on the basis of returns tabulted so far.

18-Months WPA Workers Must Go

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP) — State Works Projects Administrators got new orders today to cut from the work-relief rolls all persons who had been on them continuously for 18 months or more. War veterans are exempt.

The dismissals were required by the Relief Act recently passed by Congress, but had been suspended while the possibliity remained that Congress would ease the requirements. A proposal to revise the law was defeated last week.

Persons discharged because of the 18-month rule will not be rehired for 30 days. Then, they must be certified by relief authorities as needy, and will take their places in the file of those awaiting assignment to WPA jobs.

State administrators were told to hire others to replace those dismissed—up to the total WPA employment assigned to their States.

Kudzu Aids South Rebuild Its Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP HILL, Ala.—King Cotton, which for generations has depleted Southern soils, is losing ground to soil-saving hay and forage crops, said H. H. Bennett, chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, in addressing a crowd of 2,500 farmers, business men and others attending a "kudzu jamboree" sponsored by the Dadeville Kiwanis Club recently. Mr. Bennett praised kudzu, a legume native to the Orient, and other perennial legumes for the part they are playing in revamping Southern agriculture.

America's Lighthouse Service Holds 150th Anniversary Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—A lamp that the first Congress lighted with legislation 150 years ago today still is burning brightly.

On Aug. 7, 1789, the young Fathers of the Republic took over 12 colonial lighthouses and created the United States Lighthouse Service. Early Americans looked at the safe towers and snug huts, figured a job inside was a soft one, and wrote their Congressmen to get them that kind of work. But that impression didn't last long.

Today the United States has 520 lighthouse stations, a fleet of 30 lightships and 5,000 workers who keep these guardians of the coasts blinking.

Plenty of Applicants

Most Americans have strange ideas about lighthouses and their keepers. They imagine them as hermits who spend their lives in solitary confinement playing nurse to their lamps.

In 1939 most lighthouse keepers and assistants see their wives and families once every three weeks and don't go about with foot-long beards reeking with kerosene.

People are always thinking the Government has a hard time getting men to fill these jobs, and the lighthouse service is bombarded with letters asking for the jobs.

Officials want it clearly understood—they've got men for the work and they know where they can get plenty more if they ever need them.

Lighthouses, of course, aren't what they used to be.

Radio has played a big part in the revolution. Automatic machinery can turn on the radio beam that penetrates fog. Self-lighting buoys turn themselves on at dusk and off at dawn.

Beams from American lighthouses shine a long way.

The Government spends $533 every year to help maintain a house at Cape Spartel, eight miles from Tangiers off the Morocco coast. This year the fund was increased $196 to help buy radio equipment for this station that guards a dangerous coast, along which thousands of Americans pass annually.

Builders Plan Labor Parley

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7 (AP)—Coincident with a C. I. O. drive to organize new unions of building trades workers, representatives of building contractors made plans today for a labor relations meeting with chieftains of the American Federation of Labor.

At the same time, A. F. of L. officials are talking with representatives of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., the A. F. of L. Executive Council will be discussing "the C. I. O. threat to invade and raid the building trades unions of the A. F. of L. and the effects of such a drive on the prospects for labor peace."

Edward J. Harding, Managing Director of the contractors' group, said the labor-management meeting, which starts tomorrow, would seek to establish "a permanent means whereby disputes may be avoided or quickly and amicably settled without delay to projects under construction."

The A. F. of L. Executive Council is here for a two weeks' session, during which it will discuss an eight-point program and draft a report for the Federation's convention in October. The first point on the program is "Labor Peace," of which an official statement says:

"Peace negotiations between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. committees appointed at the request of President Roosevelt are now in a state of suspension. They were postponed at the request of John L. Lewis, who informed the American Federation of Labor committee that he would notify it when his committee was ready to meet again. No word has come to the American Federation of Labor committee from Mr. Lewis since then, except his public pronouncement that 'peace is impossible'."

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The Home Forum

The Russians, Too, Are Refugees

RECENTLY OUR IMAGINATION was stirred by an announcement in the newspapers saying that Countess Alexandra Lvovna Tolstoy, youngest and dearest daughter of a famous father, hopes to establish the Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture.

* * *

We personally have come in contact with only a few Russians, but our impression of them clings to the mind. And today, in a world saddened by the herded presence of newly-made refugees, belonging to no one country or faith or station, it may well be that the Russians have been overlooked. Perhaps we have been too easily accustomed to their plight which, since the Revolution, has been especially moving because, in many cases, their descent has been from the most fantastic peaks of wealth and sophistication, into contrasting depths of poverty, hard labor, and mental torture. That hilarious play, "Tovarich," was an exaggeration, naturally; but it was so, we suspect, less in basic idea than in the handling of the plot. Miss Dorothy Thompson has included the Russians in her book on the refugee problem in general; and for specific cases one may turn to such books as "Escape From the Soviets," by Tatiana Tchernavin, or to several records of her own experiences by Irina Skariatina. Then, too, there is the first-hand account of the escape of the Grand Duchess Marie under conditions in which the physical demands rose to superhuman heights. One who reads these will more nearly understand.

So far as we are aware, the two Russian women whom we have known best have never published the stories of their escapes; and yet one of them at least has been through all and more than befell the numerous widely publicized refugees. The one we know and admire most for her courage and utter lack of bitterness shall remain in the obscurity which she has earned; but the other need not do so for purposes of this essay.

* * *

Some ten years ago, in Paris, we came to regard every bearded taxi-driver, concierge, or restaurant porter as a former Russian prince or general or at least governor of a province. In many cases, we believe that the assumption was perfectly correct. Their bearing and manner, their expressions when off-guard, marked with lines of hardship and endurance, carried more conviction than their coats liberally scattered over with glittering medals and ribbons. But never did we speak to one of them, having too great a respect for their dignity. Hence we did not suspect what adventure awaited us when we went to visit a Russian dressmaker whose shop opened from one of the unfashionable quais.

We had heard that one bought peasant costumes there—elaborate stitched patterns or smocking; and we began by ordering a gown or two of this sort. Madame and we conversed in a halting medley of Russian, French, and English. We kept our distance, taking each other's measure figuratively as well as literally, gauging the possible depths of understanding. When we ordered the two dresses—one of black silk to be smocked and embroidered in gold and several shades of blue, the other rose-colored with similar decoration in deeper shades set off with silver—she suddenly let down all the barriers. Brushing away the quick tears, she protested that we could not realize what we had done; for work and joy and comfort would come to more than one Russian family through what she chose to describe as our generosity.

In a torrent of French, interspersed with strange guttural Russian, she sobbed: "Mesdames, you would nevair suspect. Nevair. It is marvelous beyond anything that has happened to them in weeks. You know what I shall do? I shall give out a sleeve to such and such a family, another sleeve where an old mother and three daughters who can afford only one room will divide the work between them; an apron I shall give there, another apron here, and still there will be the two blouses to dispose of. Mesdames, you could not know. These people are sad and lonely; too often they are hungry. One and all they would wish to kiss your hands." We were abashed before the gratitude which shone in the eyes of the helper of Madame, who had no spoken language with which to approach us. What had we done? Two dresses we had ordered. Dresses that we did not actually need; dresses for our own indulgence; dresses frivolous and unpractical. The motive had been baldly self-centered and the action casual; nothing to have brought forth this reward. We felt wholly unworthy.

* * *

Other visits were paid to Madame in her small shop on the Quai des Orfèvres, and it happened always much the same. The half-shabby, half-gaudy shop would be stiflingly hot and still until Madame entered; dust danced in the slanting beams of sunshine which made their way inside. Behind sheets hung finery of character unknown, not even to be conjectured about until Madame flung off the covers with high éclat, and twitched the things down. She came, laughing and gesticulating and protesting in her outrageous smattering of languages, whereupon suddenly the shrouded forms emerged and became silks and satins of exquisite shades, shimmering gold tissues or gay striped scarves tumbling out from half-opened drawers in sober cabinets. Madame brought life into the shop, action and fun and color—emotion. Here was Russia, which in spirit she had never left; nor had those associated with her. Here bravery flourished and happy memories triumphed. This was vindication, for some at least of her hopes and ambitions for her Russians friends. We bought all we reasonably could—even more—remembering those families in exile.

One day we saw an entrancing evening coat in patterned gold and black tissue. We bought that, too, and then off we went—all three—trooping to Rodier's warehouse (where, as a matter of fact, the purchasing public is definitely not intended to penetrate) to choose the necessary lining of honey-colored velvet. That wrap we have still. How could it be disposed of, crowded as it is with those recollections of Paris, of Madame and the quais and all the other provocative implications?

* * *

Of course, she never divulged her true name and station. The White Russians know how to keep their secrets. But she might well have been in her youth a lady-in-waiting to the Czarina, as our other Russian friend certainly was. While our minds were still full of those two and of the fortunes of their fellow exiles in Paris, we became aware of Russians who are much nearer than Paris—a couple who escaped into Poland with no other property than a diamond necklace hidden in the hem of a skirt, of others who escaped south into Turkey and chanced to meet a man who was influential in bringing them to safety in America, of one who sews and sorts garments each day in the workroom of a Boston department store. "Tell us about your experiences," implored a tactless acquaintance of this woman and her young husband. "Did you have a very bad time getting out?" Their faces paled; they hesitated and then they said: "Well, there was just a little unpleasantness," and quickly they began to speak of something else.

In our own inadequate way, we can understand why Countess Tolstoy would like to help the White Russians.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, New Hampshire, to The Christian Science Monitor

"THE GOLDFISH WINDOW": *A Painting by Childe Hassam*

CHILDE HASSAM was one of the active and eager American painters who went to Paris at the time when Impressionism was thriving. Hassam had had experience in early years as an illustrator, but after he went abroad he devoted himself to working in oils, water colors, and graphic art.

It was not surprising that this American followed the ways of the more experimental artists in Paris, for he was receptive and open-minded, lacking a strict, traditional background. Hassam and his compatriots learned to paint with divided color, arranging the dabs of pigment so that they produced an effect of vibrant, gleaming light. These painters were fascinated with problems of painting light and the many subtle ways in which it could be made to characterize surfaces and texture and atmospheric quality.

Childe Hassam in his choice of subjects showed a poetic taste and tender sentiment. He painted landscapes, street-scenes, parks, and interiors. This canvas, "The Goldfish Window," is typical, revealing a New England room that looks out upon a sunny garden, while the form of the young woman and the goldfish bowl help to give full play to chords of light and color.

D. A.

"The crown of Love"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE WHO WEAR crowns of earthly kingdoms, and all who are charged with the responsibility of human government, are confronted with many problems and perplexities. Nevertheless, all are privileged to seek divine guidance, and to solve their problems correctly through the understanding of divine wisdom and Love, whether those problems concern their private affairs or involve the harmony and well-being of nations. It is also the spiritual right of each member of society, of whatever kindred or nation, to be divinely led; and all will become conscious sooner or later of their God-given privilege to reflect the wisdom and power of Truth and Love, thus being enabled to solve their every problem rightly.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives clear and practical instruction as to just how it is that the illimitable might and intelligence of the Supreme Being may be brought to bear upon the difficulties and trials of human life, in order to replace apparent evil with good, and discord with harmony.

On page 451 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written: "Christian Scientists must live under the constant pressure of the apostolic command to come out from the material world and be separate. They must renounce aggression, oppression and the pride of power. Christianity, with the crown of Love upon her brow, must be their queen of life." Familiarity with Mrs. Eddy's writings shows conclusively that she did not mean by this that Christian Scientists should humanly segregate themselves and live apart from the world, but that they must learn to live in the world and be not of it. They must strive to lift their thought above the world's delusive attractions, beyond the worldling's affections and aims, erroneous ambitions, and false desires. Eagerly and willingly they must renounce, and earnestly endeavor to cast out of their thinking, all hatred, envy, jealousy, sensuousness—sin of every nature—and acknowledge pure Christianity, "with the crown of Love upon her brow," as their "queen of life," at all times and in all ways. There is no other portal through which men may enter heaven, the reign of universal harmony, which John the Baptist declared (Matthew 3:2) to be "at hand."

Students of this Science cannot return evil for evil and still be loyal to its teachings and those of Christ Jesus. But this does not make them a prey to the evil-doer, for God, divine Love, is the protector of all who put their trust in Him. The consciousness of Love is "the secret place of the most High," of which the Psalmist wrote in the ninety-first Psalm, and which has comforted innumerable hearts down the ages.

That the Christian Scientist endeavors always to be unselfish and kind in all his dealings with his fellow men, does not mean that he is impractical in business; nor is he impoverished thereby, for Love is his source of supply, meeting all his needs. As Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 494), "To all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

A letter was received by a student of Christian Science who seemed to be passing through a period of financial lack, telling him that some near relatives were intending to visit him and some other relatives. He had neither position nor money at the time, and he was tempted to feel sad and depressed because it seemed that he would not be able to entertain them. He knew that, according to the teachings of Christian Science, limitation of every sort is an illusion; and he made a sustained effort to realize clearly the wonderful goodness and love of God, and the ever-present abundance of good which He bestows upon all His children.

Shortly before the relatives were to arrive the student had been thinking of what he would like to do for them, when the thought came to him that he had something to give which he had not consciously possessed before he had learned of Christian Science: he could silently express spiritual, unselfed love. Immediately he became much happier, and in less than an hour after this change occurred in his thinking, a check came to him in payment of a debt; and he was able to do some of the human things he desired to do for his relatives, as well as love them.

It is through spiritual understanding that we learn the true character of man made in God's likeness. Mortals are all too prone to conceive of God as being in the likeness of mortals. Christian Science reverses this false thinking, and reveals God as infinite divine Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, and man as His perfect expression or reflection. God is Spirit, therefore man is wholly spiritual. He is entirely unlike the mortal concept of man, the material personality, in which mortals believe.

Although there is no matter, yet the individuality of the real man is tangible, definite, and distinct to spiritually enlightened thought. It is eternally good, forever untouched by sin, disease, or death. Those who discern true Christianity are learning to recognize this divinely beautiful concept of man as their own true selfhood.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Forest of Ferns

Heat falters at these feathery walls, and turns
Aside from coolness where this forest clings
To its ravine, and creeping through the ferns
Are silver trickles of the hidden springs.
Here is a sanctuary in miniature,
With paths that wind by mossy stones and hide
In shadows soft as plumes, and one is sure
That little eyes like jewels watch inside.

We dare not break one delicate design
To look beyond; the cool touch on the hand
Warns us that this is only yours and mine
While here unchanged its loveliness may stand.
We press our faces close to it—and find
A fragrant coolness lingering in the mind.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

August Afternoon

Small harebells nod
Beside the road
Cloaked in deep shadows
From the dreaming trees;
The fields beyond
Are golden-crowned with corn.
There is no song of birds,
But quiet music
Of the laden bees.

T. LOVATT WILLIAMS

To Know an English Village

TO AN AMERICAN at first glance an English village is often a disappointment. He at once contrasts it to its disadvantage with the different beauty that resides in a village of Connecticut or Massachusetts or among the finger lakes of New York State—the open space, the exposed lawns, the white houses and arching trees. His eye is trained to a standard that he knows, and is therefore unaccustomed to points of beauty that are foreign to him. He is slow to see with what soft caress age has laid its hand on these sagging roofs, on these tiles that are green with moss, on a bridge that is lifted to a peak, on a wall that holds a garden captive. There is the composition of an etching in the easy clutter of roof and chimney. . . .

But to know an English village you must stay more than a day or two until its sounds are a customary pattern in your ears—until you know the drama that is played upon the street and your eye has learned the fashion of the houses and loves the confusion of roofs and chimneys. Enter at one of these old doorways, pass through a crazy room or two with its cold damp smell, and issue on the garden. Even poverty putters among its flowers, and if it be May or June the color will be beyond description. But if the garden belongs to persons of larger fortune the turf will be smooth and perfect, and walls and trees and hedges will shield it from the world. Tea at five o'clock will be as secure as in an ivory tower.—From "A Thread of English Road," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

A Sartorial Mystery

THE NEXT MORNING the presidente of the town, and other officials, and some of the leading men and women of Dumaguete made a visit to the ship, and were voluble in their surprise at what was shown them—the electric lights and fans, the steam galley and ice-machine: the cold-storage room. . . . the little buttons on the wall which one had only to touch and a servant appeared to take one's orders; the wonderful piano that "played itself,"—all were duly admired and exclaimed over.

But what seemed to please and astonish them most of all were the bath-rooms with their white porcelain tubs, tiled floors, and shining silver knobs, which one had only to turn in order to have hot or cold water, either salt or fresh, in the tub, the basin, or the shower. Even the electric piano failed to impress them as did this aqueous marvel. . . .

Before our guests left, lemonade and cake were served on the quarter-deck, and it was really amusing to watch their faces as they discussed the coldness of the drink, while the pieces of ice in their glasses excited as much perturbation as the untutored savages had shown the day before. One travelled lady, however, who had been to Iloilo once and tasted ice there, drank her lemonade with ostentatious indifference to its temperature, as became one versed in the ways of the world, explaining to me with condescension a few moments later that the Iloilo ice had been much colder than ours,—an item of physical research which I accepted politely.

We women were asked innumerable questions as to our respective ages, the extent of our incomes, our religious beliefs, and other inquiries of so personal a character as to be quite embarrassing. They seemed, though, to be very genuine in their admiration of us, and evinced great interest in our clothes, especially those of the quartermaster's wife, who, being a recent arrival in the Philippines, had yet the enviable trail of the Parisian serpent upon her apparel. One heavy cloth walking-skirt of hers, fitting smoothly over the hips and with no visible means by which it could be got into, animated the same inquiry from these people as good King George is said to have made anent the mystery of getting the apple into the dumpling, a problem of no little difficulty, as anyone will agree. At more than one stopping-place we were called upon to solve the riddle of that skirt, and I verily believe that, being women, they were even more awed at the thought of a garment fastening invisibly at one side of the front under a very deceptive little pocket than at all the electrical marvels shown them on the ship.—From "A Woman's Journey Through the Philippines," by FLORENCE KIMBALL RUSSEL. (Boston: Page.)

„A Szeretet koronája"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AKIK A FÖLDI királyságok koronáját viselik és akik az emberi kormányzás felelősségeivel vannak megbízva, azok folytonosan a problémák és nehézségek sorozataival állanak szemben. Tény azonban, hogy mindenkinek van joga az isteni vezetés kereséséhez és hogy problémáit helyesen, az isteni bölcseség és Szeretet megértése útján oldhassa meg, vajjon azok a problémák csak magán ügyeire vonatkoznak-e, vagy egész nemzetek harmóniájának és jólétének kérdését foglalják magukban. Továbbá, a társadalom minden tagjának, származásra vagy nemzetiségre való tekintet nélkül, szellemi joga van az isteni vezetésre; és előbb-utóbb az egész emberiség fel fog ébredni annak a tudatára, hogy Istenadta előjoga van az Igazság és Szeretet bölcseségének és hatalmának visszatükrözéséhez, hogy ez által minden problémájukat helyesen oldhassák meg.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) Felfedezője és Alapítója "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében világos és praktikus utasításokat ad arra, hogy hogyan lehet a Legfelsőbb Lény határtalan hatalmát és értelmét az emberi élet nehézségeiben és megpróbáltatásaiban hathatósan felhasználni, hogy a látszólagos létezésű gonoszt a jóval és az inharmóniát harmóniával cserélhesse fel.

Science and Health 451-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy ezt írta: „A Krisztusi Tudósoknak azon apostoli parancs folytonos kényszere alatt kell élni, hogy jöjjenek ki az anyagi világból és éljenek attól külön. Kell hogy mondjanak le a támadásszerű, elnyomó és a hatalom érzésében büszkélkedő gondolatokról. A keresztyénségnek, homlokán a Szeretet koronájával, kell az ő életük királynőjének lenni." Mrs. Eddy műveinek ismerete tisztán mutatja, hogy evvel nem azt értette, hogy a Krisztusi Tudósok zárják el magukat embertársaiktól és a világtól elvágva éljenek, hanem hogy tanúljanak meg a világban, de nem a világ módján élni. Igyekezniök kell gondolkozásukat a világ csalékony vonzásain felül emelni, túl a világfi szerelmein, céljain, téves ambícióján és hamis vágyain. Buzgó vággyal és akarattal kell minden gyűlöletről, irigységről, féltékenységről, érzékiességről—a bűn minden fajtájáról—lemondaniuk és komoly igyekvéssel kell ezeket gondolkozásukból kivetniök és az eredeti keresztyénséget „homlokán a Szeretet koronájával" kell „életük királynéjának" mindenkor és minden módban elismerniök. Nincsen más kapu, melyen át az emberiség beléphetne a mennyországba, az univerzális harmónia hatáskörébe, melyről a Keresztelő János azt mondta, hogy „elközelített" (Máté 3:2).

Ezen tudomány tanulói a gonoszt nem vi-szonozhatják gonosszal, ha tanításaihoz és Jézus Krisztus tanításaihoz hűek akarnak maradni. Ez azonban nem teszi őket a gonoszat elkövető ember prédájává, mert az Isten, az isteni Szeretet a védelmezője mindazoknak, akik Benne hisznek. A Szeretet öntudata a „Felségesnek rejtéke," melyről a Zsoltáros írt a 91-ik zsoltárban, s mely számtalan szívnek volt az évek hosszú sora alatt a vigasztalója.

Mert a Krisztusi Tudós igyekezik az embertársaival való minden érintkezésében önzetlen és jószívű lenni, ez nem jelenti, hogy nem praktikus az üzleti életben; és ez őt nem is szegényíti el, mert minden szükségletének a Szeretet a forrása, mely minden kívánalmát kielégíti. Amint Mrs. Eddy mondja (Science and Health, 494-ik oldal), „Az egész emberiségnek és minden órában, az isteni Szeretet megad minden jót."

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulója, aki anyagilag látszólag szűkös időket élt, egy napon levelet kapott, mely arról értesítette, hogy bizonyos közeli rokonok fogják őt és más rokonait meglátogatni. Neki épen akkor se pénze se állása nem volt és így arra volt csábítva, hogy szomorú és csüggedt legyen, mert úgy látszott, hogy nem lesz majd módjában a látogatókat szépen megvendégelni. Tudta azonban, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításai szerint a korlátoltság bármely fajtája illúzió; és kitartó igyekezettel próbálta Istennek csodálatos jóságát és szeretetét tisztán meglátni és a jónak azon örökjelenlétű bőségét, mellyel Isten minden gyermekét körülveszi.

Közvetlen a rokonok megérkezése előtt a tanuló azon gondolkozott, hogy mit szeretne értük megtenni, mikor egyszerre eszébe jutott, hogy van valamije, amiből adhat nekik, amiről, habár mindég az övé volt, a Krisztusi Tudománnyal való megismerkedése előtt nem tudott; tudniillik, hogy tud velük szemben hallgatagon, szellemi, önzetlen szeretetet kifejezni. Azonnal sokkal boldogabbnak érezte magát és alig egy órával azután hogy gondolkozása így megváltozott, egy csekket kézbesítettek neki, mely egy régi tartozást egyenlített ki és így, azon kívül, hogy szeretettel ajándékozhatta meg őket, képes volt rokonaival szemben az óhajtott emberi dolgokat is megtenni.

Az Isten képmására teremtett embernek igazi jellemét a szellemi megértés által ismerjük meg. A halandók túl hajlandók azt gondolni, hogy az Isten a halandók képmása. A Krisztusi Tudomány megfordítja ezt a hamis gondolkozást és feltárja előttünk az Istent, mint végtelen isteni Elmét, Életet, Igazságot és Szeretetet, és az embert, mint az ő tökéletes kifejezését, vagy visszatükrözését. Az Isten Szellem, ezért az ember kizárólag szellemi lény. Homlokegyenest különbözik ez az embernek halandó elgondolásától, az anyagi személytől, melyben a halandók hisznek.

Habár az úgynevezett anyag nem létezik, a valódi ember egyénisége a szellemileg felvilágosult gondolkozás előtt mégis kézzelfogható, bizonyos és meghatározott. Ez az egyéniség örökké jó és a bűn, betegség és halál sohasem érintheti meg. Akik értik az igazi keresztyénséget, azok az embernek ezen istenien szép eszméjében a saját maguk igazi egyéniségét tanúlják felismerni.

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Dusk on the Lake

This is the hour when night slips quietly
Along the flaming edges of the sun;
Here, on the lake, an opal ecstasy
Repeats the heavens' word that day is done.

A silver moment as a fish leaps high,
Or deer's hoof breaks a twig upon the shore;
Then sudden cool, a night-bird's startled cry;
The creak of oarlock, and the dip of oar.

CATHERINE HAYDON JACOBS

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Red Caps Ask Floor For Wages

Is it custom or customs house? The singular ruled correct by the U. S. Treasury.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

If Mr. Elmer Andrews, bustling Administrator of the new Wages and Hours Law, should happen to arrive at Back Bay Station one of these bright mornings it is likely the red cap who swooped for his bag would start talking hurriedly about floors. It seems the Nation's 7,000 genial red caps want a place on Mr. Andrews' famous floor of 25 cents an hour minimum wage. Red caps, we learn, have their special problems. They are hired by the station master and recognized as railroad employees. They even have neatly printed little pass cards to prove it, but the hard pressed lines consider that their responsibility in the matter of wages end with letting the red caps earn tips on railroad property. Red caps, on the other hand, complain that it takes a lot of dimes to make up a $2 minimum, and it's pretty hard to be a contributing member of the social order on much less. They read the newspapers and they have concluded that the Fair Labor Standards Act was just about written to cover cases like theirs. So they have petitioned Mr. Andrews to include them under his ceiling. His decision is expected about Aug. 15.

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For 150 years the customs authorities have been collecting revenue for the United States Government in the form of duties on imports, tonnage taxes on incoming vessels, and fines for violation of marine laws. Pressure of duties down through the years prevented the uniformed personnel or office staffs from even thinking about so insignificant a factor as the name of their own quarters. The situation rapidly moved into the classification of the "unknown quantity." Customs houses were built at the seaports of the country and they became known as customs houses part of the time and custom houses the rest of the time. Back in 1913, the Boston Chamber of Commerce published a "handbook of the port of Boston," devoting several pages to the new customs house tower that was then being built. Truckers, licensed to move goods about the piers and bonded warehouses, paint their license number on their vehicle, even today, with the appelation "customs house license." An inquisitive reporter sought out the right term but found opinion so diversified as to make any decision impossible. Plenty of persons vouch for the accuracy of both spellings. Then came the 150th birthday of the customs, and no less an authority than the United States Treasury Department ruled that the singular was correct for a custom house but that any other customs activity or individual should be plural.

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If Uncle Sam won't tell his nephews and nieces who visit his sightseeing observation balcony near the top of the Boston Custom House tower, the identity of the different points of interest within the range of vision, the nephews and nieces will do it for him. At least, those who know will do it for those who don't know. And so another new industry is established in Boston—personal guides for sightseeing trips to the top of the big tower. Admission is free, and elevators make easy the ascent and descent. But the guides! Well, any man "is worthy of his hire." So these newest "captains of industry" gather groups from Boston Common and elsewhere, bring them down to the tower "for a small fee," and sometimes are recognized as making many trips in the course of one day.

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For some time now, it has been impossible to meet sudden demands for accommodations for researchers at Harvard's biological laboratory in Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba, since the laboratory was usually filled with students and officers of Harvard University. According to Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, the situation is now entirely changed with the building of a new structure to house comfortably some 16 persons. Called "Casa Catalina," the building is easily accessible from both laboratory and dining room.

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What's a fraction of an ounce between friends one might easily say in answer to the puzzle of what happens to a pound of sugar bought in Boston that weighs less than a pound after it has been carried to the top of Mount Washington. The fact is, none has been lost, not a grain, but a pound at sea level weighs more than a pound at better than 6,000 feet above. Commercially the vagaries of the pound make no difference, for what affects the weight affects everything else too, and produces balance. Changes are due to slight differences in the pull of gravity in the two places. This was first noted long ago in the pendulum clock. If the clock is built where the pull of gravity is relatively strong and then transferred to a place where the pull is weak, the clock runs slower.

Sidewalk Line of 2,500 Waits for Jobs in Store

There was plenty of evidence in Boston today that thousands of the jobless want work, if they can get it.

On the sidewalk near Beacon and Tremont Streets, from 7 a. m. until noon today, between 2,500 and 3,000 persons formed in line, waited for hours, and finally were admitted to the office of a new department store, soon to open, seeking work.

As a matter of fact, there was no work available today; and there will be only from 300 to 500 positions altogether when the store actually is opened some time in the fall in the building once occupied by the Houghton & Dutton Store. But the unemployed were there, eager to work, in a line that at times extended all the way to Scollay Square, and which necessitated a special detail of police to permit movement of traffic.

It was a rescinded announcement that brought out the crowd. On the doors of the new store, to be occupied by Houghton Stores, Inc., headed by Henry L. Green, had appeared a sign stating that applications for employment would be received "after Aug. 7." But the date was crossed out, and the words, "See your daily newspaper," were added.

Nevertheless, close to 3,000 men and women turned out to seek work. Their names were taken, but no interviews were granted. They were told that application blanks would be mailed to them later.

Service Stations In R. I. Ask Law To Bar Price Cutting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Aug. 7—Rhode Island gasoline service station operators have appealed to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt to aid them in a campaign against price cutting. They advocated passage of a regulatory law similar to one adopted in Massachusetts.

Governor Vanderbilt made it clear he would look into the situation but suggested results under the Bay State law should be studied to determine whether it would suit needs here. In any event, it was explained to the service station men, that nothing could be accomplished until the General Assembly meets next year.

It seems to be the opinion of service station men that if the program for the new regulations is started now necessary legislation might be passed in the early days of the General Assembly.

The dealers say that regulation of prices would allow them to put 1,500 additional men to work. They further said that the retail gasoline trade is now in a chaotic condition and needs immediate attention.

Ship Continues Journey After Hitting Iceberg

MONTREAL, Aug. 7 (Canadian Press)—The Canadian Pacific freighter Beaverhill which struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland cosat, today proceeded on toward London and company officials reported she was expected to reach port on schedule.

A message from Capt. T. Jones said damage to the vessel was "slight" and that the inside hull was untonched by the collision.

Today's collision occured many miles north of the trans-Atlantic shipping lanes guarded by an international ice patrol established by 14 maritime natons since the $7,500,000 White Star liner Titanic, making her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York, struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland coast on April 14, 1912.

Since the patrol was established in 1914, not one life has been lost as a result of a collision with an iceberg, so far as coast guard officials can recall, although in May, 1933, the Norwegian freighter Seirstad, bound with Newfoundland ore for Rotterdam, struck a berg off Cape St. Francis and sank. Her crew was rescued. As in today's collision, the scene of that accident was north of the trans-Atlantic passenger ship routes.

Tobin Hops to Cork In Day From London

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 7

Breakfast in London, lunch in Belfast and dinner in Cork was today's program for touring Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston.

He traveled by plane and automobile.

Camera Fans Have Colorful Excursion Day

Seven hundred devotees of the camera, the bicycle, and summer outings were carried by the New Haven Railroad yesterday to Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

So popular have Sunday excursions to the two picturesque islands become that all tickets—limited by the capacity of the boat from Wood's Hole to the islands—were sold before Saturday noon. New Haven officials estimated that at least 500 persons were turned away. In keeping with the present bi-weekly schedule, the next picture-cycle train to the islands will run Aug. 20.

Not more than 50 per cent of the excursionists carried cameras and less than 10 per cent rode bicycles. Others depended on the sightseeing busses, exploratory prowls, and swims to fill in the four hours at Nantucket and the seven allowed at Martha's Vineyard.

A few passengers accepted the New Haven's offer to carry their bicycles free, but more hired them at the other end of the line. A few intrepid cyclists even attempted to negotiate the cobbled Main Street of Nantucket Town. The railroad furnished maps of both islands to all passengers.

Sails of blue, yellow, and orange in Nantucket Harbor and the multi-colored cliffs of Gay Head on the Vineyard were "meat" for color picture fans, and a goodly band of sea gulls playing tag over the ship's stern furnished a promising subject for movie cameras. For seekers of the unusual pictures, the ship's funnel actually blew smoke rings on the return trip.

Mary Hornaday

Loughlin Gets R. I. Job

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7 (AP)—Appointment of Joseph M. Loughlin of Wethersfield, Conn., as Assistant Director of Social Services was announced today by State Director of Social Welfare Vincent Sorrentino. Mr. Loughlin, who will assume his duties on Sept. 1, at an annual salary of $5,500, is at present employed in the Budget Division of the Connecticut State Department of Finance and Control.

Water Bills Rise In Boston Area Due to Drought

Twenty-six million more gallons of water used daily — All reservoirs well filled.

Water consumption in the Boston Metropolitan District, comprising 40 towns and cities, has increased 26,000,000 gallons daily or 17 gallons more per person a day since the drought began more than a month ago, but it has not even made a dent in the reservoirs, according to the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission today.

Although lawns, golf courses, and parched crops were pretty well soaked down last week by spasmodic rainfalls, homeowners and farmers have returned to their hose lines during the last three days in order to maintain the improved appearance of their crops and grounds. Therefore the tug on the water supply system continues, but with no ill effects, so far as the supply is concerned.

Hot Spell Record

During one single week at the height of the hot spell, the Metropolitan District used 156,000,000 gallons of water. Normally, the district uses only 130,000,000. The average per capita consumption is usually 89 gallons, compared with 106 during the hottest week of July 25.

But residents of certain towns today asked, why—if the reservoirs are as full as the Commission states—certain communities are requesting their water users to go easy on the lawn watering during certain hours of the day? Why has Cambridge, for instance, discouraged the use of sprinklers and other mechanical devices that eat up the water supply?

The Commission explains that this is not alarming in any way, that the mains of the city can take just so much water at a time; hence the need to protect its mains during the peak hours of water consumption.

"It would take two years of drought to enable us to see the bottom of the Wachusett Reservoir," according to the Commission. The Commonwealth had such a drought in 1931. And to protect against future water supply failure even after a two-year drought, the Commonwealth is now building the Quabbin Reservoir, it was explained.

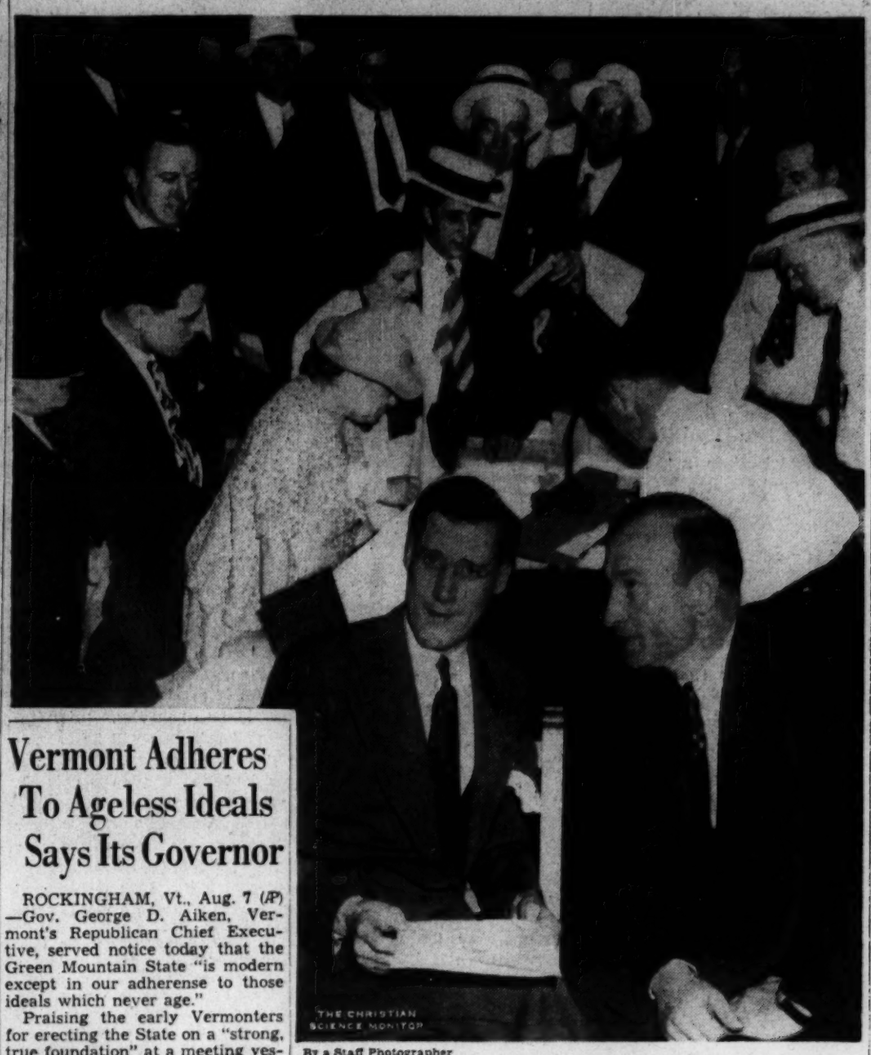
Water Bills Up

So far as the State and the communities are concerned, a drought is a good thing from the standpoint of Government revenues. The more water sold, the more profits shown by the Water Department. In Newton alone, water consumption during the last month has doubled, which means that water consumers may anticipate paying bills twice as large as usual and the city can expect twice as much money for the Water Department's treasury.

Water bills mailed out to Lexington consumers as of Aug. 1, showed 50 to 100 per cent increases over the previous three-month period.

In Boston, there is no evidence as yet of an increased consumption in water, according to Daniel Sullivan, Commissioner of the Water Department, although he is checking the figures daily as they come in for the month of July. Boston's average per capita consumption is already 105 to 110 gallons, this figure being due largely to the great industrial consumption in a city of comparatively few home owners.

State Labor Forces Convene



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Greets Labor Men

Upper: Crowd registers for Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention at Hotel Bradford. Lower: Kenneth I. Taylor, left, Legislative Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Right: Nicholas P. Morrissey, President

Vermont Adheres To Ageless Ideals Says Its Governor

ROCKINGHAM, Vt., Aug. 7 (AP)—Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont's Republican Chief Executive, served notice today that the Green Mountain State "is modern except in our adherense to those ideals which never age."

Praising the early Vermonters for erecting the State on a "strong, true foundation" at a meeting yesterday marking the 152nd anniversary of the Rockingham Meeting House, Governor Aiken said "we are building today just as sincerely, just as securely as they did generations ago, but in a manner appropriate to the times.

"We are still building physically and spiritually, still building character and reliance, but we are not building box stalls for airships."

In another part of his address, which was interpreted by his hearers as a reference to present day relief rolls, he said:

"Our early Vermonters . . . did not think that God owed them a living, or that the world owed them a living, or the Government owed them a living. They were thankful that they had been allowed to earn their own living as long as they had, regarding that as about the highest privilege afforded in this mortal world."

Foley Gets Writ Forcing Petzold Before Grand Jury

District Attorney William J. Foley today made certain that former Patrolman Paul A. Petzold, his star witness in an investigation of several patrolmen of the Boston Police Department, will be present when the District Attorney goes before the Grand Jury tomorrow.

From Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, of Suffolk Superior Court, Mr. Foley obtained a writ of habeas corpus commanding the appearance of Mr. Petzold before the Grand Jury tomorrow. The Prosecutor explained that this had been made necessary by the action of "someone" in ordering a mental examination for the ex-policeman which would make him unavailable for the grand inquest.

The writ of habeas corpus, however, will set aside plans for the mental examination, according to Mr. Foley. The mental examination otherwise, would have taken 10 days.

A mystery as to who had ordered the examination, just as the Grand Jury was about to be given evidence in an old case affecting several former Boston policemen, was settled by William M. Prendible, Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Criminal Court, who said that he had ordered the examination under a law which makes such tests necessary when a previously convicted prisoner has been bound over to the Grand Jury. He said the State Probation Department had informed him that Mr. Petzold had been given a two-year suspended sentence in 1936 on a morals charge, and that the Probation Department had requested the examination.

Governor Has Failed Labor, State Federation Declares

Labor in Massachusetts has thus far escaped the wave of reaction that "wrecked advantageous Labor laws" in many States, but more liberal labor legislation hoped for under Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has not been realized, delegates to the fifty-fourth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor were told today at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

The past year for labor in Massachusetts has been one of maintaining its position, the joint report of the Executive Council and officers of the Federation stated as the Convention was opened.

Labor in this State has escaped the reaction that occured in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota. But Massachusetts in comparison "has been relatively free from labor disputes and misunderstandings." Yet Governor Saltonstall, and administrative leaders have failed "to translate vitally needed labor objectives" into law, declared the annual report.

Critical of Governor

Consequently the Governor—who will address the convention at 11:30 a. m. Tuesday—was criticized for his labor leadership. He was charged by the Federation with a desire to "wreck" the State Labor Relations Commission. And his recommendations for adequate legislation on collective bargaining and picketing were "either never intended to be taken seriously" or else the Governor "was shamelessly betrayed" by his own aids in the Legislature, the report charged.

A particularly stormy attack against the Governor was made by President Nicholas P. Morrissey in a statement to reporters at noon. He said:

"The Governor has done nothing to convey the impression that he has had any change of policy toward wage-earners of the Commonwealth. The labor record and pedigree that he established in the House certainly signifies that the State Federation of Labor in choosing to support his opponent in the last election (James Curley) has been vindicated as the result of his own actions while being privileged to serve the people to date.

"He claimed credit for enactment of all legislation while Speaker of the House, but as Chief Executive and with his own party in complete control, he failed to fulfill pledges of the Republican platform at Tremont Temple last September. It sounded swell then."

This "blast" had the effect in some circles of a bulidup to the Governor's speech to be delivered to the convention tomorrow.

Likewise the State Supreme Court was challenged for its decision on labor laws. The report declared, that in December, 1938, in ruling on an anti-injunction law passed in 1935 the Supreme Court declared in effect "that the Massachusetts Legislature had wasted its time" in passing the law. As a result, more Massachusetts courts are now "frequently holding that controversies between unions and employers are not labor disputes." The report then added:

"The experience of the past year with labor injunctions in Massachusetts is further proof of the fact that judges are the final law makers."

Senators on the Grill

This view was followed up, in the report, by the assertion that President Roosevelt's court plan will probably go down in history as his greatest victory "because it produced a liberalization of the United States Supreme Court and "a complete reversal of the Court's position in matters of labor and social legislation."

Others who faced criticism by the State Federation on labor issues were Senators David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. of Massachusetts. Their position on the elimination of the prevailing wage for skilled WPA workers—most of whom are members of Unions included in the Federation—was questioned by the President, Nicholas P. Morrissey. He urged the Senators to maintain the prevailing wage but, told the delegates, "frankly their replies cause me to doubt as to exactly where they stood while the fight was being waged in that branch of Congress."

Bay State Tax: Governor to Ask Strong Support

Republicans staging luncheon in effort to unify strength of tax plan backers.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will make a personal plea for legislative support of his taxation program at a luncheon of Republican representatives and senators tomorrow a 1 p. m. at the Parker House.

The luncheon, arranged today following a series of conferences among Republican legislative leaders and Daniel J. Lynch, Assistant Secretary to the Governor, will give the Governor an opportunity at least to attempt to unify Republican majority strength behind the tax program which was killed by the House of Representatives on Friday.

The meeting will also afford the Governor an opportunity to provide the G. O. P. with the strong leadership for which members of the party have been pleading for several weeks.

Strong "Push" Wanted

Such leadership, presented in strongly worded language, observers contend, is the only way in which the Governor can hope to push over a tax program of material assistance to financially embarrassed cities and towns.

Previous to announcement of the luncheon, it was expected Republican leaders, if they obtained a majority of the votes, would force reconsideration of the House action in defeating bills to broaden the income tax base, establish a two cent cigarette tax, increase the surtax on incomes, and increase inheritance taxes.

Today Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Speaker of the House, announced the G. O. P. leaders had no desire to force reconsideration. Instead they will allow the tax measures to remain dead until the Governor sends in a new message reiterating his demand for a substantial new revenue program to eliminate or reduce sharply the $30,000,000 annual State deficit.

Previously, it had been reported at the Governor's office that he planned to send it in his supplementary budget tomorrow. However, the supplementary budget will await solution of the present tax dilemma.

Bargaining Factors

Whether the Governor will once more insist on increased gasoline tax and on increased rates on income tax is problematical. The measures are still before the House Committee on Ways and Means. They were subjected to the strong opposition of all the 10 items on the Governor's previous $50,000,000 tax program. Thus to gain support for the other items, the Governor might concede defeat on the gasoline and income tax measures.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Committee on Taxation will hold an executive session on the Governor's special message reviving legislation to increase dog race taxation. The measure had been killed as the result of the failure of the Senate to increase the tax as much as the House wished.

The only tax measure yet to be adopted is that increasing the hard liquor tax from 40 to 90 cents a gallon and the sparkling wine levy from 10 cents to 40 cents a gallon.

More than a score of Representatives have insisted they will not vote for a single additional tax measure unless a substantial increase is voted on dog racing.

That the Legislature must vote for some new taxation prior to prorogation appears absolutely imperative with the Governor insisting he will not allow the Legislators to go home before voting a major amount of new revenue.

Furthermore, Mr. MacDonald has declared several cities face bankruptcy unless new revenue is voted.

The State budget deficit now stands at $30,000,000 annually for 1939 and 1940. This amount does not include the forthcoming supplementary budget total. Should this deficit be saddled directly upon real estate, some experts predict disaster will follow.

Sales Taxers Wait

Meanwhile, advocates of a sales tax are still biding their time. The leaders insist a sales tax is the only way out of the present financial dilemma but they are not willing to bring forth the measure unless they are certain of at least a 50-50 chance of its passage. They contend a sales tax is inevitable by 1941 and they do not wish to destroy their future chances by an overwhelming defeat this year.

From the Democratic minority has come a plan, submitted by Senator John E. Kerrigan, Democrat of South Boston, under which $36,625,000 would be borrowed by the State on short-term loan to reduce the State budget deficit and eliminate the necessity of new taxation. Senator Kerrigan insisted that short-term loans constituted the best way out of the present crisis. He added that the 1941 Legislature could determine the future policy of the State.

Labor Board Overruled by Federal Court

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston today overturned a decision of the National Labor Relations Board which had ordered the reinstatement of two employees of the Bradford Dyeing Association at Bradford and Westerly, R. I.

The Court's opinion, written by Judge Scott Wilson and concurred in by Judge James M. Morton, Jr., and Judge Elisha H. Brewster, said: "The order of the Board is not warranted by the Wagner Act, or by the evidence, and must be vacated" until a new election among the employees has been ordered by the Board.

The two workers had been dismissed on charges of "inciting a sit-down strike." One also was charged with smoking in the plant, and the other was charged with insubordination. Both were active members of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and charged that they had been dismissed solely for their Union activity.

The Union also charged that the company had called employees into the office where a pile of application cards for an Employees' Association were on a table. As a result, a complaint was issued by Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England director of the NLRB, and after hearings had been held, the Labor Board ruled on Dec. 22, 1937, that the Dyeing Association was guilty of "company domination of a union" and that the two employees should be reinstated. Its opinion was reaffirmed in a supplementary ruling, Aug. 30, 1938.

In its opinion today, the Circuit Court declared: "To provide for the reinstatement of the employees would not effectuate any policy of the Act, and would tend directly to make abortive its plan for peaceable procedure."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, but with considerable cloudiness tonight and Tuesday; slight temperature change; possibly light fog off-shore; gentle variable and southerly winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with scattered showers in north portion; not much change in temperature.

Vermont Partly cloudy tonight; scattered showers Tuesday and in extreme north portion tonight; cooler in north portion Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds; partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	83	Minneapolis	65	84
Bermuda	84	89	New Orleans	75	93
Chicago	71	89	New York	75	83
Denver	—	86	Norfolk	76	80
Helena	41	61	Philadelphia	73	89
Kansas City	80	98	St. Louis	70	82
Los Angeles	65	80	San Francisco	56	62
Miami	75	88	Washington	73	86

B—Maximum, August 6
A—730 a. m., E.D.S.T., August 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:55 p m.; height 9.1 feet, Tuesday, 530 a. m.; height 8.3 feet. Light all vehicles by 826 p. m.

Pontoons Placed For Second Lifting Of Sunken Squalus

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Salvagers of the submarine Squalus have advanced on a second lifting attempt, by report from the vessel Falcon. "Ground swell somewhat decreased. Started pontooning," says a radio dispatch to Navy Yard headquarters.

The first two of 10 pontoons that will be attached to the Squalus—six at the stern and four at the bow—were taken to the scene from Portsmouth Harbor this morning by the Navy tug Sagamore. They will be hooked to chains already under the submarine's stern. At the same time, salvage officers ordered two more pontoons brought to the mouth of the Piscataqua River and held in readiness for the 15-mile trip to the Falcon.

Navy officers said that the second lift might start at the end of the week, but that it was more likely not to begin until early next week.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray in "Invitation to Happiness." 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "You Can't Get Away with Murder," with Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page.

State and Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Cecila Parker and Fay Holden. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson and Tom Neal. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10. State: 1, 3:48 6:30, 9:15.

Repertory—
"Oklahoma Kid," with James Cagney. Also "Everybody's Doing It," featuring Preston Foster. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond."

University—
Brian Aherne in "Captain Fury." 3:05, 6:10, 9:20. Also "The Family Next Door," featuring Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Normandie—
"The Hardys Ride High," with Mickey Rooney. 11:40, 3:15, 6:50, 10. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:40, 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Young Mr. Lincoln," starring Henry Fonda. Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland.

Radio—Page 10

B. K. O. Boston—
Jackie Cooper in "Streets of New York." 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Stunt Pilot." 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Trans-Lux—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Service de Luxe," 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and George Raft in "Each Dawn I Die." 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Night Work," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 10:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Zero Hour," with Otto Kruger. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35 8:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Bachelor Mother," with Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 10:10, 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Also "The Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"East Side of Heaven" with Bing Crosby, Joan Blondell and Mischa Auer. Also Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Calling Dr. Kildare." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Stand Up and Fight," featuring Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p m.

South Station Theater—
John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade." "Color-Tour to Colombia." "Dark Magic." "Irish Linen." "There Goes Rusty." latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan, Pat O'Brien and John Payne in "Indianapolis Speedway." Fenway: 2:15, 4:50, 7:30, 10:05. Paramount 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Waterfront," featuring Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:00, 5:45, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gorilla," with the Ritz Bros. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Susannah of the Mounties," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:40, 6:35, 9:40.

Uptown—
"The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks and Basil Rathbone. 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Also "Man About Town," with Jack Benny and Dorothy Lamour 12:45, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25.

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance," presented by the University Gilbert & Sullivan Company. Joseph S. Daltry, conducting. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Harvard University, Memorial—
Organ recital by Dr. Everett R. Helm, given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. 4. Open to the public without charge.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Two Art Shows at Concord

The Arts in Massachusetts

Two separate displays occupy the upper and lower galleries of the Concord Art Association, Concord, Mass. There is a solo exhibition of etchings, drawings, pastels by Miss Kent Wetherill, who has recently become a resident of Concord; and there is a group show by American sculptors.

Miss Wetherill works with diligence and good taste. She is versatile, applying her talents now to compact miniature depictions, now to elaborate maps, now to romantic etchings. Her interest lies in describing scenes and ideas, and there is a strong tendency toward illustration.

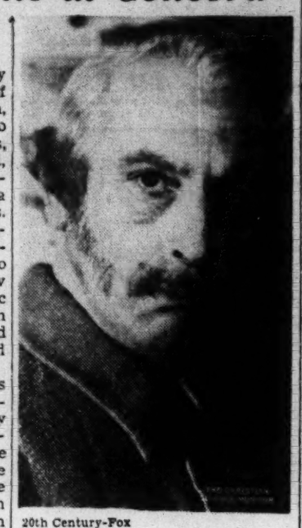
The sculpture exhibition is especially interesting, for it reveals Concord as host to a variety of plastic artists of varying viewpoints. Let us remember the "Minute Man" stands near the famous bridge. In its place, the figure by Daniel Chester French is stirring indeed, although sculpturally it may represent the least vigorous epoch in American art history, despite the fact that the sculptor had Apollo Belvedere in mind when he modeled it. Nevertheless it is well to take the detour to the "Minute Man" and then to step into the Art Association sculpture exhibition to observe what great changes have come about. Some of our stalwart young sculptors of the 1930's would choose to portray the Revolutionary soldier in broader lineaments and more forceful bearing; less picturesque, more heroic.

Frederick W. Allen has several interesting exhibits which reveal how engrossed he has become in abstract form, deliberately maintaining the geometric shape. Marjory Bemis, on the other hand, remains frankly the modeler, pressing the molding terra cotta so that it assumes supple contours in some figures of horses. A great many American sculptors are working today in the beautiful orange-red material, inspired no doubt by Mexican or Chinese figurines. Malvina Hoffman is also showing in Concord some native portraits which have already earned acclaim for her. Her handling of sculpture is one which is motivated by the search for accuracy. Arnold Geissbuhler, one of the most distinguished sculptors in New England today, shows a portrait head carved in translucent alabaster. Courage in handling varied and obdurate material is shown by Peter Abate in a head cut from a rounded granite rock. An elephant by Frederick Allen is also cut directly from stone. There is a humorous expression in Z. Olbrey's "Girl with a Guitar."

A sculptor who has not been seen very often in the galleries is Richard Recchia whose stylized portraits of a "Frog" and "Dozing Duck" show how far another sculptor of New England has moved towards simplified and "purified" form.

Less than a dozen years ago a similar exhibition would have abounded in plaster, and would no doubt have been well-supplied with idealizations or brusquely realistic portraits. Sculpture is traveling fast in the United States today and the forthcoming years promise interesting results.

D. A.



20th Century-Fox

Sir Cedric Hardwicke

As Dr. Livingstone in "Stanley and Livingstone," scheduled for showing at the Keith Memorial beginning Wednesday evening.

Stage Notes

Although there is now talk of sending two companies of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" on tour, Boston may still expect to see Raymony Massey in the title role when the piece comes here on Oct. 9. The other company, to be headed by Richard Gaines, now playing the part in New York while Mr. Massey is making the film version, will open probably in Richmond, Va., a week later.

"Scandals" in Atlantic City

George White's "Scandals," which opens at the Shubert next Monday night, is having its first performance tonight in Atlantic City.

Elaine Barrie Cancels

According to the New York Times, Elaine Barrie will not appear at the Plymouth next week in "Susan and God," after all. A revival by William Archambauld had been rumored.

"American Way" May Tour

A report is going the rounds that "The American Way" may try a tour, despite its unwieldy size. The story goes that Boston is being considered as one city to be visited, and measurements of the Boston Opera House stage are said to have been sent to New York.

Helen Hayes Play Does Well

Word from Los Angeles is that "Ladies and Gentlemen," the new Hecht-McArthur opus which Helen Hayes has been trying out on the West Coast, has grossed $125,569 in four weeks. The piece is scheduled to open in New York this fall.

Sarah Thompson Pell Was Feminist Leader

Mrs. Sarah Gibbs Thompson Pell of New York City and Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., who passed on in Boston Friday, was National Chairman of the National Woman's Party and prominent in the feminist movement in the United States for many years. Born in New York, she was educated at the Brearley School there, the Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and studied music in Paris for three years.

Mrs. Pell's interest in suffrage and women's rights received impetus when she met Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffragist, during a trip to England. Later when Mrs. Pankhurst came to America she gave her first public speech in Mrs. Pell's home.

Before becoming chairman of the National Women's Party, Mrs. Pell was a member of the Party's national council for 16 years. The Party is working for an amendment to the Constitution granting equal rights with men for all American women.

Mrs. Pell and her husband, Stephen H. P. Pell, spent most of their time at their Fort Ticonderoga estate, presented to the Pell family in 1818 by the Federal Government in recognition of patriotic service. They have been engaged in restoring historic Fort Ticonderoga and the Pell mansion which stands just below the fort on the shore of Lake Champlain.

Big Flour Sack Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Announcement of a two and a half million flour sack order, to be executed in cotton for the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, marks a step forward in the status of cotton. A struggle against chain store domination of retail markets has been going on in the southeastern states. With this purchase the chain takes up the popular theme of increasing the uses of cotton.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway — Exhibition of water color paintings by Ida Carlson. Through Aug. 15.

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Joly re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Exhibition by Richard Ellery, Lester Hornby, Lawrence Kupferman, Solomon Levenson and George Yates. Through Aug. 26.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of pictures of Yesterday; paintings of Tomorrow.

Zimmerman Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by foreign and American masters.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday. Sunday, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries: Paintings, Drawings and Prints from Private Collections in New England. Through Sept. 10. In the Print Department: Etchings by Rembrandt, lithographs by Odilon Redon, etchings by Anne Allen after Pillement; prints by Dürer, 15th Century Prints of the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany, water colors by William Blake, prints by Goya. In the Gallery of Japanese Prints: Prints by Torii Kiyonaga. Through Aug. 13. Also Recent accessions.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway—Closed during August.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 4 except Sundays and legal holidays. Cambridge — Summer exhibitions. New England Genre, Paintings, Prints, Sculpture and Applied Arts (assembled by the Museum Class). Oriental Bronzes and Portraits. American Water Colors. Through August.

Port of Boston: Imports of Wool Holding Up Well

Port of Boston Business

Imports of wool are holding up unusually well for this time of year, and 671,442 pounds were brought to Boston last week against 190,507 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago, it was disclosed today in a report of Boston's commerce, prepared by Customs officials.

More goods were withdrawn from bonded warehouses than for the same time a year ago, and much of that which was withdrawn was wool.

Japanese ships brought about 70,000 bags of sugar from the Philippine Island to Boston last week, the report showed. Other items brought in included 25 cases of sausages from Italy.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Aug. 5, 1939	Year Ago
Imps for consumption	$1,821,338	$1,979,506
Imps for warehouse	220,412	255,924
Withdrawn from warehouse	374,907	363,412
Duties collected	281,716	524,685
Wool imports (lbs.)	671,442	190,507
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 5	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	4,551,635	1,013,336
Duties collected	$2,070,999	$1,898,170

Insurance Chiefs Called to Testify In Rate Bribe Case

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7 (AP) —The scene of a Federal investigation into a compromise in the $10,000,000 Missouri fire insurance rate case shifted today to this city, the nation's "insurance capital."

Top executives of Hartford fire insurance companies were called to testify before Special Master Paul V. Barnett as the Government sought to learn if officials of the 137 companies involved in the case knew if the late Charles B. Street used a $450,000 fund raised among them for bribery.

Witnesses at hearings in New York testified that in addition to the $100,000, Mr. Street later raised $350,000 among the companies involved in the case. The Government charges that Mr. Street, Chicago lawyer and insurance executive, paid $315,000 to Thomas J. Pendergast, Kansas City political "boss," and $62,500 to R. Emmet O'Malley, former Missouri insurance sommissioner, for their approval of a compromise in the case.

Boston-Maine Plans Tie-In With Trans-Atlantic Planes

Direct air service between Boston and the Canadian Maritime Provinces is being sought by the Boston-Maine Airways in a petition filed today with the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The new service would mean the extension of the B. & M. line from Bangor, Maine, to Moncton, N. B. It also would tie Boston in with the new trans-Atlantic service. Pan American Airways has used Shediac, which is the adjacent water base as a port of call in connection with its recent experimental trans-Atlantic service, and it is expected that Imperial Airways will make Moncton a terminal for its proposed trans-Atlantic run.

Announcement of the proposed extension of the air lines was made last night by President Paul F. Collins, who stated that, if permission is granted service would start when the Moncton Airport is completed, probably some time next month. Planes from Boston, with stops at Portland, Lewiston-Auburn, Augusta, Waterville, and Bangor would make the trip to Moncton in three hours and 39 minutes.

Two round trips daily between Boston and Moncton, via Bangor Airport, would be the operating schedule, according to air line officials. Planes would carry passengers, mail, and express.

Planes to be used on the new run would be Lockheed Electra 10-passenger ships, the same type as are now used by Boston-Maine Airways on the Boston-Bangor line and on Boston-Maine-Central Vermont Airways on the Boston, New Hampshire, Vermont and International line to Montreal.

R. I. State Prison Establishes Merit System for Inmates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOWARD, R. I., Aug. 7—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announces that Warden Clement J. Ferling has established the Sing Sing system of grading prisoners at the State Prison here.

The new system provides three grades of prisoners, A, B, and C, based on behavior. privileges granted prisoners will be according to classification, the former assistant to Warden Lewis E. Lawes explained.

Grade A allows a prisoner three visits a month from relatives or friends, six State letters and six personal letters each month, and purchases up to $5 a month from the commissary.

Grade B allows two visits, four State letters, four personal letters and purchases up to $3 monthly.

Grade C allows one visit, two State letters, two personal letters and up to $1 in purchases.

27,000 WPA Layoffs Under Way Again; Half May Return

Dismissal of 27,000 WPA workers in Massachusetts under the 18-month clause, temporarily held up pending Congressional change, was renewed today as Congress stood adjourned without taking final action to eliminate the dismissals.

The 27,000 must be dismissed under the clause which requires a 30-day layoff of all WPA workers who have been continuously on the roles for 18 months. About 13,000 will be layed off by August 15 and the remainder by August 31. Layoffs had been started late in July but were temporarily held up by a proposed Congressional amendment that was never acted upon.

By September 1 the Massachusetts WPA quota which was 97,000 in July will be reduced to 84,000. This means that about half the 27,000 to be dismissed under the 18-month clause will not be rehired at the end of the 30-day layoff. Renewal of the dismissals today by State Administrator Denis W. Delaney followed instructions from Washington.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Ile de France	Aug. 8	88, North River	Plymouth	Aug. 7 8 pm	Aug. 7 8 pm
Queen Mary	Aug. 9	90, North River	Cherbourg	Aug. 8 8 pm	Aug. 9 9 am
				Aug. 14	Aug. 14

*France. Other European countries. Special address.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Aug. 15	Aug. 10 4:00 pm	Aug. 10 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Aug. 17	Aug. 12 4:00 pm	Aug. 12 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Aug. 19	Aug. 14 4:00 pm	Aug. 14 8:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays, and the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Song Sweets": Louise	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gieason L. Archer	"Flores, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	"Dinner Dance"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 "Sports Rendezvous"	Ray Perkins, pianist	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce": dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 Maxine Sullivan	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk: music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Pappy, Jeb and Ezra"
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Leith Stevens' Or.	Order of Adventures: true tall tales	"Dick Tracy": children's sketch	"20th Century Music"	"Melodie Moods"
8:15 Leith Stevens' Or.	Magic Key: Lew Lehr;	Margaret Speaks, so-	"20th Century Music"	"Melodie Moods"
8:30 Tom Howard and	Rodgers Sisters; LeRoy	prano; symphony sk.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Mother's Musical
8:45 George Sheldon			Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Album"
9:00 "Man About Hollywood"	Miller; Johnny Messner's Orchestra	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz program	Paul Decker's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Duke Ellington's Or.	"Pot of Gold": Horace	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Duke Ellington's Or.	Heidt's Orchestra	Don Orlando's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Duke Ellington's Or.		Don Orlando's Orch.	"Classical Album"
10:00 "Our Leading Citizen"; premiere	"True or False"	"Lullaby Lady": Continentals Quartet; orch.	Zinn Arthur's Orch.	Dance Parade
10:15	"True or False"		Zinn Arthur's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:30 Grant Park Con-	National Forum: Rep.	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	News Service
10:45 cert	Rayburn, Texas	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	Bill Fontaine's Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	Lionel Hampton's Orch
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	S. Featherstone's Orch
11:30 Del Courtney's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Willie Farmer's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; musicale	"Variations": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder: organ	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Beautiful"	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"Man I Married"	"Musical Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Vass Family	"John's Other Wife"	Poems and organ	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities": music	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss interview	Flower Romance
11:15 Scattergood Baines	Forecast: music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Wife Saver"	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Jean Collins, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"		"Road of Life": sketch	"Dunking" contest	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	Vocal soloist
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club news	"The Monitor Views"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm and Home Hour	Organ and violin	Talks and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Talks and music	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band	Household talk	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Classical Album"
2:00 Serial sketch	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Two Sport Celebrities	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"	Sport relay	"Classical Album"
2:45 "Tune Time"	Ted Cole, songs	Hymn recital	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Army Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
3:15 "Not So Long Ago"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 "Stars of the	Fashions from Paris	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
3:45 Song"; recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 Organ recital	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sports reports
4:45 Popular music	Club Matinee; variety	"Midstream": sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Ella Fitzgerald and her	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	orchestra	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Dinner Dance	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Ink Spots": quartet	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner dance music
7:15 Ted Husing: talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Quicksilver": quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Hillbilly music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz show	Local dance music	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization and music	"The Inside Story": drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.: dramatic sketch	"20th Century Serenade"; recording	"Western Serenade"
8:15				"A Song Is Born"
8:30	"Information, Please": questions and answers	Eugene Conley, tenor; concert orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"A Song Is Born"
8:45			Morton Gould's Orch.	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra;	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	comedy	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton; Conrad	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Nagel; orchestra	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance":	"Mr. District Attorney":	Bob Stanley's Orch.	"Dance Parade"
10:15 trio; sketch	network interviews	dramatic	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	Jack Little's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog	"Pop Concert"	News Service
10:45 "Armchair" talk	Jack Little's Orch.	House": drama; music	"Pop Concert"	"Dance Parade"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Network speakers	J. Franklin's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speakers	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	J. Martines's Orch.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 8

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	15.13mc

Finnish Minister Glad to See Finns In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 1)

thau, Jr., on June 15. The amounts used to be much larger, but by regular payments, the tiny post-war Republic on the Baltic Sea gradually has reduced the obligation.

A glance at the record shows that the debt is not strictly a "war debt," since Finland did not declare its independence from Russia until Dec. 6, 1917 and the loan was not made until February, 1919, in the form of a credit for purchases of food to meet a threatened famine.

"Finland will never forget the generosity and friendship of the United States," the Minister repeated, in answer to further questions. Asked if Finland desired an additional loan, he said: "No."

Leans to Neutrality Bloc

Foreign policy and trade—vital questions these days—were topics which the Minister was more willing to discuss. His country, the only Scandinavian Republic, with a population of 3,800,000—slightly less than that of Massachusetts—has been increasingly in the news as it has resisted attempts of, first, Germany, and then, Russia, to draw it into an alliance. Instead, Finland has leaned more closely toward the Scandinavian neutrality bloc.

"Finland does not want to become the battlefield or the springboard for other nations, and therefore she has—like the other Northern countries—refused to join any group of great powers," Dr. Procope explained today. "She cannot and will not accept any guarantee of assistance given without her own request. That would not be in conformity with her neutrality and her liberty, which Finland is determined to protect."

Increases Its Defenses

In conformity with this policy, reports from Finland state, the Country is increasing its coastal and other armaments rapidly. Not only has the determined little Republic refused to sign a non-aggression pact with Germany, because their borders are not contiguous, but it has made plain to Russia, which seeks to "guarantee" Finland's frontiers, that any unsought guarantee will be regarded as an act of aggression.

When the subject of trade was mentioned, the time allotted for the interview was nearly over, and Dr. Procope observed smilingly that he had "better not start on that topic, because it is my favorite, and I might go on for a long time!" As a matter of fact, Dr. Procope is an expert on commercial matters as well as a competent and trusted diplomat. He personally negotiated a trade treaty with the United States several years ago.

He did mention, however, that Finland "firmly adheres to the Hull policy of free international trade" and signed a reciprocal agreement with the United States on this basis in 1936. The United States has "always ranked second or third" in Finnish trade, he said.

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As far as we're concerned . . . one of the trickiest "thank you" gifts for your hostess, or somebody who has done something particularly nice in your direction, is Slattery's Postal Telegraph compact, which we saw out in the Brookline shop, but which we were told is also available at their in-town Boston store as well. For $1.25, which is a surprisingly low price for anything so unique and thoughtful!

You see the idea is that you purchase one of the little compacts, the cover of which resembles a blank Postal Telegraph blank . . . with the official heading and all, just by way of making things more authentic and impressive. Then you think up a few clever (if you can!) words in which to thank a certain somebody for something . . . and Slattery's see that this message is written right out on the "blank" cover. Which idea in itself is pretty slick; but it isn't all. Not by any means! Because when it's delivered, it's delivered by no less a person than one of the uniformed Postal Telegraph messenger boys in person! That is, it is if the party lives anywhere within the Greater Boston section . . . which takes in a lot of territory at that.

The idea immediately offers no end of opportunities to drop a few-words line to lots of people. And you certainly don't have to wait for somebody to invite you down for the week-end before you can use it. For instance, a young man could use the idea as a clever way in which to more than vertify the date he made last night. Or the bashful swain could use this method to make a date, with a "Dinner at Ritz tomorrow night?" With a huge question mark following, of course. Or "Will phone you at seven tonight." Really the whole thing sounds like just too much fun, doesn't it? And for your week-end hostess, or just your dinner hostess, something like "Yummy biscuits; what a cook!" or maybe "You're still my favorite hostess." Then, of course, you could use it in place of a holiday card, with your own private message, as a bon voyage gift, and so on far into the night! All for $1.25; delivery and all.

Time to Save On Furniture

Of course you may think that furniture is a bit too hefty a subject to go into right now . . . but the fact remains that we found a sale on some, and we can never resist saving money for you. Or spending it, either, for that matter, come to think of it! It's at Lane's; which is down town on Boylston Street, right near the Little Building. At Number 144. And after we'd finally taken our eyes off the trickiest little kidney-shaped desk that would do beautifully in some very dainty woman's room (some woman who writes only checks and thank-you notes; not us, for we go in for kitchen cabinet type!) we found some fascinating coffee tables for all your books and sewing and stuff that you like to have in front of you once you've taken possession of the family sofa. One in particular held a serving tray that you could keep out in the butler's pantry until such time as you used it. Then it fits right into the middle of the table. Unique no end. And we saw our first blonde mahogany. (Where have we been all this time?) Definitely bleached, of course. And rather like bird's-eye maple with a beautiful grain and finish. Made up into furniture in the Swedish Modern manner.

Then there are floor lamps with indirect lighting, heavy gunmetal finish at the base, and gold-plated something or other at the base of the globe. For $16.75. Some in pure white, too . . . in case your living room will take it. Their window was featuring a good-looking bedroom set for $135. Of mahogany and gumwood. Very simple in design, and none of this filigree stuff to get into to dust! The sale price includes twin beds (you can get a double bed, if you like), a dresser, a mirror, a bedside table with a drawer and a closet at the bottom; big enough to hold the big telephone book. And a chest of drawers. Surely that ought to be considered a good buy in any man's language! Oh yes, and $129 and maybe fifty cents more, buys one of those Tuxedo type sofas with a striped velvet covering. All custom built, a mahogany frame, and instead of the usual fluff-up three pillows, the pillow you sit on is all one long piece.

Holly Red And Black

P. S. Holly red is a color they're showing a lot of now. To be used as a good pep-note with an all-black outfit. You have your gloves, a bag, or maybe just your belt of this color. Jordan's is accentuating it. Chandler's evidently thinks we're all going to be loaded down with "poils" and bubble beads and heavy necklaces for their supply seems unlimited. They do lend a bizarre-ish note, and for the real effect you must be all weighted down with them! And wear a turban.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Aroostook Towns Prepare For Surrender to State Aid

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 7 — Members of the Maine Municipal Finance Board this week have been in Aroostook County investigating need for emergency aid to financially embarrassed towns. New legislation requires all towns or cities receiving special State aid to place their government in the hands of the board.

According to information from the State Department of Health and Welfare there now are 27 towns receiving emergency aid. This is a substantial increase in the number to come under the control of the Municipal Finance Board.

Several of the towns which for some time have needed emergency aid beyond the regular State relief agencies already have been taken over by the State board at their own request. Seven towns sought the board's help up to the close of 1938 and others have since been added.

Results Win Approval

Results of this surrender of local government to a State-appointed manager have been watched closely not only by the Legislature but by citizens who looked upon anything which might be considered an infringement upon time-honored rights of local autonomy. But the results proved so beneficial not only in dollars and cents but in what Chairman Frank S. Holley, State Assessor, has termed an improved morale among local townspeople and a revived interest in their town affairs that the Legislature decided at the last session to make further emergency aid after Aug. 1 contingent upon the town's acceptance of the services of the board, which includes in addition to Mr. Holley, Belmont E. Smith, State Treasurer, and State Auditor Elbert D. Hayford.

Accordingly, the board members have gone to Aroostook County, where a great majority of the hard-hit towns are located, to get additional first-hand information and to consult personally with local town officials. Board members do not want conclusions drawn that pressure or coercion is being inflicted on any local community. Once a town is back on its feet local government may take charge again.

Rehabilitation Is Aim

Meanwhile it is hoped not only a beneficial program from the point of view of efficiency and cold cash may be set up but that a certain amount of rehabilitation may be accomplished with perhaps a more far-reaching effect than the immediate financial improvement noticeable in every instance, to date.

Even as the board pursues its studies in Aroostook, Official figures of the State Department of Health and Welfare show that emergency aid is costing the State on the average of $20,000 a month —an increase of about $1,500 over the 1938 average. April emergency aid to 26 communities came to $19,016, slightly under the $21,150 that 27 communities received in January, this year. With the exception of Eastport, Robinson and Reed Plantation, emergency aid towns are located in Aroostook, most of them in the region of the St. John valley where officials are particularly interested in a rehabilitation program.

Relief Costs Decline

Officials and others interested in following the financial problems of the State and general economic conditions as reflected by relief costs take some encouragement from the last report of the State Welfare Department on the cost of relief from public funds. General relief costs, exclusive of the Social Security program and special classes of aid, has shown an almost steady monthly decline since January. Obligations incurred for such general relief in June totaled $206,530 against $295,309 in January, a drop of $88,779. As compared to January, June figures showed 10,131 cases representing 38,579 persons obtaining such aid, a drop from January of 1,699 cases and 12,263 persons.

June costs also dropped. In May obligations totaled $232,363 or $25,933 more than for June when 1,169 fewer persons received such general assistance as the report covers. June figures, the last month available, showed a drop under May of 10.2 per cent in cases and 11.1 per cent in obligations. The decrease from June 1938 was 12.2 per cent in cases and 11.3 per cent in obligations.

Brookline Tennis Courts Reported Unsatisfactory

The Brookline Park Commission, which refused jurisdiction of the Baker School tennis courts last week, claiming them to be unsatisfactorily built, today estimated the cost of enlarging and resurfacing them at approximately $4,397.

The four courts erected for use this summer have gone unused because both the Park Commission and the School Department have virtually disinherited responsibility.

Amusements

BOSTON

2ND WEEK KEITH MEMORIAL AIR CONDITIONED
GINGER ROGERS · DAVID NIVEN
"BACHELOR MOTHER"
CHAS. COBURN · FRANK ALBERTSON
Plus NEW 2nd Feature
VICTOR McLAGLEN
EX-CHAMP

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Held Over! 2nd Week!
"ANDY HARDY GETS SPRING FEVER"
Lewis STONE · Mickey ROONEY
Also: "THEY ALL COME OUT"

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Thru Aug. 8, "Broadway Serenade," Jeanette MacDonald—"Return of Cisco Kid," Warner Baxter—Aug. 9-12, "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant—"First Offenders," Walter Abel—Thru Aug. 15, "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck—"Outside These Walls," Dolores Costello—Aug. 16-19, "The Hardys Ride High," Mickey Rooney—"Rookie Cop," Tim Holt—Thru Aug. 22, "Juarez," Bette Davis, Paul Muni—"Sorority House," Anne Shirley

LYRIC THEATRE 41 Hanover Street

NEW YORK CITY

Holds audience spellbound. —N. Y. World-Telegram
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
They Shall Have Music!
with ANDREA LEEDS
JOEL McCREA
GENE REYNOLDS
WALTER BRENNAN
TERRY KILBURNE
and introducing JASCHA HEIFETZ
Released thru United Artists
Doors Open 9:30 A. M.
UNITED ARTISTS RIVOLI BROADWAY at 49th Street
Midnite Shows

"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45, Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:35—$3.30-$1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Matinees This

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hans and Frieda

By Elizabeth Yates

Chapter Eight

Frieda was alone with the goats on the hillside. Uncle Zingre had taken Hans in to the village to buy his school books, for school was to begin the next day. It should have begun two weeks ago but so many peasants had written in saying they could not spare their children, with potatoes to be dug and a last short crop of hay to be gathered, that the opening had been put off.

Frieda had been glad. The first day of school for Hans meant goodby for her to the brown chalet and the dear Aunt, Uncle, cousin and animals. Granny had said when Hans went to school she would come for Frieda.

For many days Frieda had been saying goodby to the people and things in Saanenland she had come to love—to the cows, and the calf who returned from the high pastures almost as big as a cow, and to the goats. She would have liked to see Köbi to say goodby to him, but since she had not and there was only that last day, she pretended that he was with her as she sat alone on the hillside.

A Call From the Valley

"Now, Köbi," she said, as she patted a little bush beside her which for the moment was Köbi, "I do hope you will remember what I told you about keeping tidy. I don't suppose I shall see you for a long time, perhaps as long as a whole year, and by then you will be a very big boy, but I hope you will be very happy all winter and keep Uncle Kubli happy, too."

She turned away, waving to the little bush. Suddenly her eyes were full of tears. After a moment she looked up at the goats to assure herself that they were all right. They were busily eating, all in a row, their heads down, cropping the grass intently.

Far down in the valley Frieda heard her name being called. It was Hans's voice. "Frieda, oh Frie-da . . . Frieda!"

Perhaps he had something exciting to tell her about school, she thought. Jumping up, she called to her herd and ran down the hill, fair hair flying and three white goats at her heels.

"Frieda," Hans cried, starting to run up the hill toward her. When they met he was puffing so that he could not talk for a minute.

"Come quickly."

Frieda was out of breath, too, so she had to wait to ask him why. But what had happened to make Hans so happy? Why was he laughing so? Why was he in such a hurry? "Why? Why?" she asked, "Why, Hans?"

Frieda thought, but there was only one person she could think of—Granny—who had come to take her back to Berne. She was excited, too, then. Months and months had gone by since she and Granny had seen each other. But why was Hans so glad that she was going to leave him?

"It's Granny, I know," she said quietly.

Then they began to run again and as they neared the brown chalet Hans shouted that he would take the goats to the barn so Frieda tumbled over the fence and through the garden as the shortest way. She burst into the house, bright-eyed, tumble-haired.

Aunt and Uncle Zingre and Granny were all sitting in the front room together, laughing and chatting. "It was Hans's letter that did it," Granny was saying, then they stopped when Frieda appeared.

Granny rose and almost ran across the room with Frieda running to meet her. Her arms held the little girl tight, and suddenly Frieda knew that nothing in the world mattered so much as being with Granny always so the two of them might take care of each other.

"My clothes are almost all packed," she whispered into Granny's ear, "but will you fold my dresses for me?"

Granny was so delighted to be with Frieda again that she could not speak, all she could do was nod and hug Frieda more than ever.

Hans's Secret

Then it was that Frieda realized that no one had said anything to her. She looked up. Granny smiled at her. Aunt and Uncle Zingre smiled at her. Hans fairly beamed from the doorway, but no one said anything.

"What is it?" Frieda asked, puzzled.

Everyone began talking at once.

Hans said, "You're coming to school with me."

Aunt and Uncle Zingre said, "Frieda and Hans can be brother and sister always."

Granny said, "You and I are going to live here in Saanenland."

Through it all Frieda understood that Granny had not come to take her away but to stay with her and that she and Hans could go on as they had through the summer with the animals as their friends and the mountains all about them.

"Was that the secret?" she turned quickly to Hans.

He nodded, so long he had kept it that even now he seemed unable to let it out.

Frieda's Turn

Frieda flew from the room to the drawer where her dresses were. Burrowing down among them, she brought out the little shiny pipe—shinier than ever as she had been polishing it every day.

"And here's mine," she shouted, running back to the room.

Hans danced with joy when he saw the little pipe he had wanted so much on market day. The moment he put it to his lips such gay sounds came tumbling from it that Aunt and Uncle Zingre's feet went a-tapping and Granny's hands went a-clapping and Frieda spun round and round the room in a merry dance.

(The End)

The Story So Far

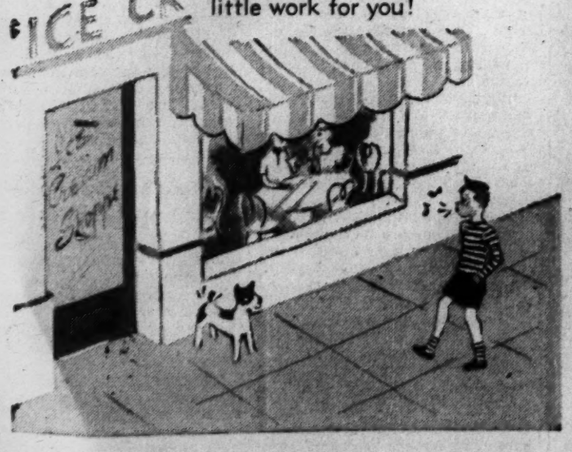
Frieda was staying with Aunt and Uncle Zingre and cousin Hans in the mountains of the Bernese Oberland. The children had such fun together, minding the goats, going to Saanen on market day, spending a night on the alp where the cows had gone for summer pasture and helping to get in the hay at home, that both wished Frieda did not have to go back to her Granny in Berne. As September approached, they both planned lovely surprises for each other, to be kept carefully secret until their very last day together.

Drawn by Nora S. Unwin

Gay sounds came from the pipe, and Frieda spun round in a merry dance

Ice Cream for Summer Days

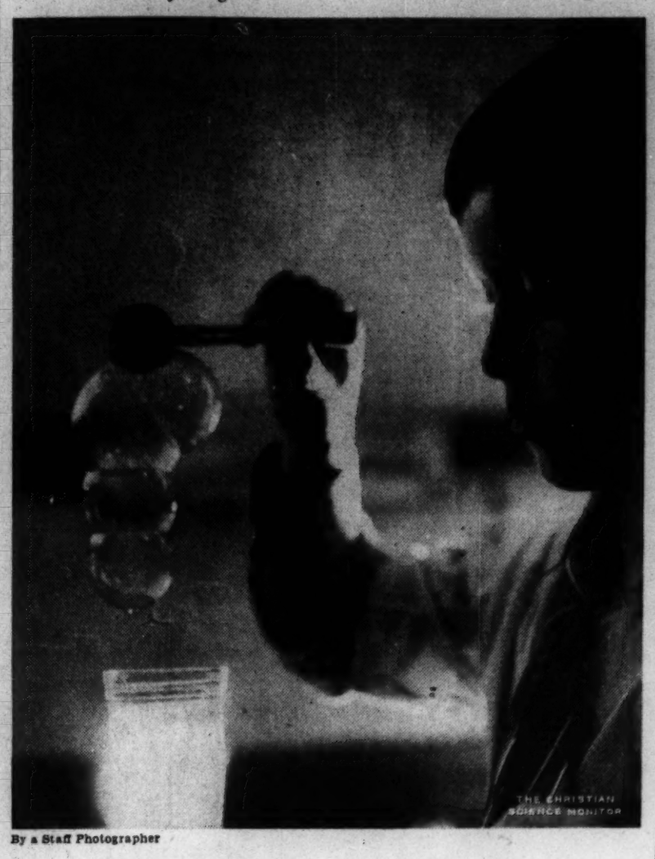
For a simple-to-serve, satisfying dessert, choose ice cream! Many advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor welcome telephone orders and will rush ice cream to you in all its refreshing coolness—or young Jimmy will probably trudge forth willingly enough to fetch from a Monitor-advertised store, his favorite flavor. Either way means little work for you!



The Day Breaks

The sun lights up the morning sky
Without a match or spark.
He lifts his long, pink, fingers high
And pushes back the dark.

ROWENA BENNETT



By a Staff Photographer

A Song of Soap Bubbles

Take your pipe and blow . . . blow!
Watch the shining bubble grow.
Shake the pipe and it will float
Like a rainbow-laden boat,
Mounting through the morning light
Until it passes out of sight.
Take your pipe and blow a dream.
Watch its rose and pearly gleam . . .
All the garden colors here
In this curved and fragile sphere . . .
All the lovely thoughts of spring
Caught into a bubble ring
Lift your pipe and let it go.
There are many more to blow!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Susan at the Window

Susan was at home alone. Her daddy had gone into the woods to cut trees, her mother had gone to market to sell eggs, her brothers and sisters had gone to the berry pasture to fill their bright new pails with berries.

Susan had wanted to go to the berry pasture; she had had her pail all ready in her hands when her mother said:

"Susan, you must stay at home because Uncle Jack is coming today and someone must be here to greet him." Susan had stood very still looking at her bright pail. "Susan, did you hear me?"

Susan had looked up then and smiled. "I'll stay," she said, and she put her bright little pail away.

Mr. Robin Redbreast

"Thank you, little Susan," her mother answered. "There's more than one way to be happy. If it isn't the way to the berry pasture it will be some other."

So they had all gone off at last and Susan was alone in the house.

"I'll sit at the window," she thought, "and watch for Uncle Jack."

"Windows are nice things," she added to herself, for there, on the sill, sat Mr. Robin Redbreast.

"Oh," Susan breathed, "you dear little thing. I have never been so close to you before. How red your breast is!"

Susan sat very still and Mr. Robin began to sing to her, "Cheerily Cheer-up!" over and over again. Susan was delighted. She had heard him in the tree, but to hear him like this and to see him so close was exciting.

"I'll shut my eyes," Susan said, "and see what happens." She shut them tight and counted ten very slowly. Pop! Susan's eyes were open, and there at the window was Mr. Squirrel, blinking and winking at her. Susan wanted to clap her hands but she sat very still and watched him. What bright eyes he had! What a funny little face! What a bushy tail!

"You are cute," Susan whispered. "I could touch you." At that the squirrel began to talk to her.

"I don't know what you're saying," Susan answered, "but I'm sure you mean it."

When he had finished talking he began to wash his face, taking his time about it. Around and around went his paws until Susan thought she would laugh out loud, he was so funny. He stayed at the window a long time as if he thought she might be lonely, and when he had gone Susan said, "What a happy visit we had together! Now I'll shut my eyes again and see what happens. "One-two-three," Susan began, "four-five-six."

Another Friend

Susan heard a moo and her eyes opened wide. There at the window was a cow with two gentle brown eyes. "A cow," Susan cried. She put her hand out and rubbed the cow's nose just to be sure the cow was really there. "Did you come from the pasture to see me?" she asked. The cow tossed her head. Susan laughed. She and the cow were becoming good friends, just as she and the squirrel had, and the robin too.

Uncle Jack saw them as he came along the road. The cow was just leaving. Uncle Jack thought, "Little Susan is waiting for me." As he came closer to the window he saw that Susan's eyes were shut tight, so he walked on tiptoe and hid beneath the window. ". . . Eight-nine-ten!" he heard Susan say, and up came his head like a Jack-In-The-Box just as Susan's eyes opened wide.

"Uncle Jack!" she cried.

"Were you watching for me, little Susan?"

"Yes," she said, and she told him all that had happened. "Do you know, Uncle Jack, there's more than one way to be happy and if it isn't the way to the berry pasture it's sitting at the window watching. I've had a wonderful time!"

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even though we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

By a Staff Artist

My Weather-Vane Horse

My prancing, white horse
Rides down the blue sky,
He turns with the wind,
And races right by.

He gallops out West,
He gallops back East,
To North and to South,
A wonderful beast!

My galloping horse,
With flowing, white mane,
Will always return . . .
He's our weather-vane!

LUCIA CABOT

Music for Junior

How to Play an Accompaniment

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Anybody can play a tune with the right hand. Uneducated children poke the melody out with their index finger alone but the more intelligent ones use all five fingers, although it is mighty difficult to use the fourth finger, which is really the weakest of all your fingers.

The little finger, in spite of its name, is quite a strong little fellow. And of course the thumb is the roughest of them all; you have to watch him, or else he will play so loudly that it will sound like a log of wood dropped on the keys. Particularly in the scales, the thumb is a most objectionable fellow. Every time it is his turn to play, he bangs his note out, and the whole scale sounds like a rough ride on a country road.

When you play the piano with both hands it is very difficult to keep the tune and the accompaniment together. The accompaniment never plays the same notes as the tune, and that's why it is so hard to keep both hands going.

At first, let us play the easiest kind of accompaniment. If you play just C and G with the little finger and the thumb of the left hand, like a seesaw, this accompaniment will suit many melodies. Try "Mary Had a Little Lamb," or "Three Blind Mice," and it will come out very well. "The Farmer in the Dell" will also come out quite well with the C-G seesaw accompaniment. And "Pop Goes the Weasel" will also be all right. "Happy Birthday to You" will not suit this accompaniment, because there are three beats to each measure in this song, and in a seesaw, as you know, there are only two swings—see and saw.

This accompaniment will suit many melodies

These two notes, C and G, the first and the fifth notes of the scale, are the most important ones. Most melodies start on the first note and go up to the fifth note, some by skips, as in the song, "Let's Go Round the Mulberry Bush," others by steps, as in "The Farmer in the Dell," some by skips and steps, as in "Mary Had a Little Lamb." And that is the reason why the C-G seesaw accompaniment in the left hand will suit all these melodies, because it has these two notes C and G that all these melodies have.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Minor, a Tadpole

Ina, Meena, Minor and Mo were four tadpoles. They were like black balls with big heads and flicking tails, and they lived in a glass bowl on the window-sill in Mary's nursery.

Ina, Meena and Mo were happy, busy tadpoles. They played Follow-my-Leader round the bowl. They did exercises, flicking their tails in time with one another, and when they were tired they pressed their black faces against the side of the bowl, and admired the view of the garden.

But not so Minor. He was different.

Minor was a shy, sad tadpole. He never played with the others, though they often asked him to. All day he sat under a stone and worried.

Three Frogs

Then one day Minor had a trouble that was worthy of attention. He noticed that Ina, Meena and Mo had not only back legs but that their bodies had become quite frog-like. Minor peered underneath himself, and squinted to left and right. Then, with a more worried frown than usual, he looked at his reflection in the side of the bowl. There was no sign of a leg anywhere. He was nothing more than a tadpole.

Ina, Meena and Mo continued to grow. Soon their tails faded away and they were no longer tadpoles, but tiny speckled frogs with beady eyes.

Mary put a piece of wood on the water to make a raft, and the frogs climbed onto it. As soon as they were used to the open air, she let them loose in the garden, and in six hops they were across the lawn and into the flower bed.

Minor was alone and sad, but now that the others and their legs were out of sight, he felt less shy. He swam into the middle of the bowl and flicked his tail three times; then, finding it was rather a pleasant feeling, he flicked it again, and swam round and round as fast as he could go.

Cheering Up

"I'm not such a bad tadpole after all," he thought.

Then, suddenly, a whole jam-jar full of tadpoles was tipped into the bowl. They were tiny baby tadpoles, and beside them Minor felt a king.

At first the newcomers were rather overcome, and shivered together under the stones. But Minor arranged games and races for them, and became their leader, and the young tadpoles held him in high esteem.

Before Minor left the bowl, he told the little tadpoles to line up in a row while the made a speech.

"If you want to grow into big, strong frogs," he told them, "you must work, play, and be happy like me. Worrying is a waste of time." When he had finished the little tadpoles clapped their tails on the bottom of the bowl to show that they agreed with him.

No Records Broken by Marblehead Entries—National Doubles—Double-X Again

Eastern Yacht Club Holds Second Day of 'Head Series'

By Wendell Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 7—"A most promising fleet," was the consensus today after Saturday's curtain-raiser of 372 craft when the 48th annual Marblehead Race Week got under way. Today, overcast skies at one time threatened to put a wet damper on the second day of Eastern Yach Club's three-day series which closes tomorrow.

The fleet was "promising" despite the fact that the three Boston Bay classes, Indians, Snipes and Winabouts—expected to carry big fleet burdens—were all three disappointing in their first day's turnout

The Indians started one of their smallest flotillas of the season with only 28 craft. Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona scored the initial win of the week, Mohawk second. The Snipes and Winabouts were the lowest in their Marblehead Race Week history, with 16 and eight boats respectively.

Squall

Friday's squall which hampered the sailing of boats to the 'Head undoubtedly caused the drop in the small classes. Some of the boats that attempted to sail down had rough weather of it, three of them capsizing. The squall was so fierce that it tipped over several yachts at their moorings in Marblehead's cozy harbor.

Most encouraging to officials here, though, was the turnout of Stars, which will probably take the colorful spotlight away from the Indian Class, which annually has held that role on Marblehead's stage. The Stars, hailing from Cape Ann to Western Long Island Sound regions, are over the 30 mark in starters, and from Saturday's opener as a criterion, are expected to provide the closest racing in their Race Week career.

Watching Stars

Certainly the competition between sections will be keen this week in that class. Quincy Yacht Club representatives took an early lead over Narragansett Bay, Cape Ann, Long Island, and other rivals in Saturday's race when "Junie" Burroughs eked home a two-second victor over Gifford Beal's Maidie III of Cape Ann. This is the first year Quincy has possessed Stars and that South Shore racing center will be watching eagerly the performance of their boats and crews.

Another surprise was eight Manchesters and I Class craft racing together, probably the largest turnout in that class in many years. Almon E. Whittemore, over 50 years in the racing game, was too smart down the wind for John McAleer sailing Don Macintosh's Speedy, and Whittemore's Peggy grabbed Speedy's short lead for the gun.

Smart Duel

Racing in from the open sea with the Is were the Thirty Square Meters, with E. Sohier Welch's new Evanthia covering John Lawrence's Moose in a smart tacking-down-wind duel. The "Squeaks" which have difficulty in filling their tremendous kites in an easterly swell, made a pretty picture in their zigzag, homeward-bound course.

Charles Francis Adams made a poor exit to Marblehead when he finished last in the combined Eight Meter and Q Class brush. Adams was probably thinking of this week's races with the New York Yacht Club annual cruise. He has chartered Nyala, a 12 Meter, the same type of boat Harold S. Vanderbilt and Thomas Sopwith are racing in England.

Nelson Aldrich, on the other hand, made a perfect exit by leading both Qs and Eights home in his Eight Meter, Armida. Aldrich then hopped quickly to Youngstown, N. Y., where yesterday he represented Marblehead in the Eight Meter series, which was continued today. Aldrich, by the way, was one point behind the leading Lake Ontario crew going into today's races.

Almost Perfect Weather

Eastern's opening day fleet of 372 was eight boats astern of last year's opening mark, and six behind the record-making week of two years ago. Almost perfect sailing weather was on deck for the week end's racing with a dropping easterly for Saturday and a little stronger easterly yesterday.

The annual Boston Yacht Club Ocean Race to Boston Lightship recorded a fleet of 28 craft, with Horton Brown's Tinker, one of the few remaining S boats, scoring the major triumph by winning on corrected time. After a drifting start, which, of course, was a time-saver for the smaller boats, a fresh easterly came in to boot Eben Young's Class P sloop, Nahma, and Francis Waterman's four-time Puritan Cup winner, the Class Q, Robin, around the course to finish one two. But on corrected time these boats took a drop, Nancy Leiter's Venture, Eight Meter, beating Robin in their dual of time.

Pleon Yacht Club's annual junior regatta attracted 185 junior skippers, a large turnout although not record breaking.

Three-Way Tie Among Golfers

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Aug. 7 (AP)—Lawson Little, of Bretton Woods, Tony Manero, of Peabody, Mass., and Jim Turnesa, of Providence, R. I., entered the 36-hole final of the $1,500 White Mountain open golf tournament today tied for first place with par 70's.

Two strokes behind them was Charlie MacAndrew, of Burlington, Vt. Trailing MacAndrew were Matt Warren, of Bethlehem, N. H.; Eddie Bush, of Norway, Maine, and Ben Yasko, with 73's.

Harold "Jug" McSpaden, of Winchester, Mass., Bob Hunsick and Stan Parzich held 74's, while Gene Sarazen, of Brookfield, Conn., and the two lowest-scoring amateurs, Ted Tabor, of Lowell, Mass., and Jack Gerlin, were tied for eleventh place with 75's.

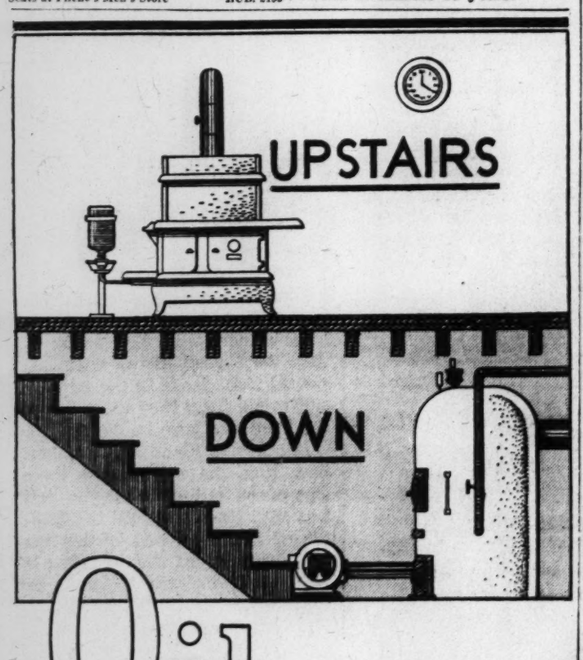
Joe Steinauer has coached Wisconsin swimmers 25 years.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.

Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195



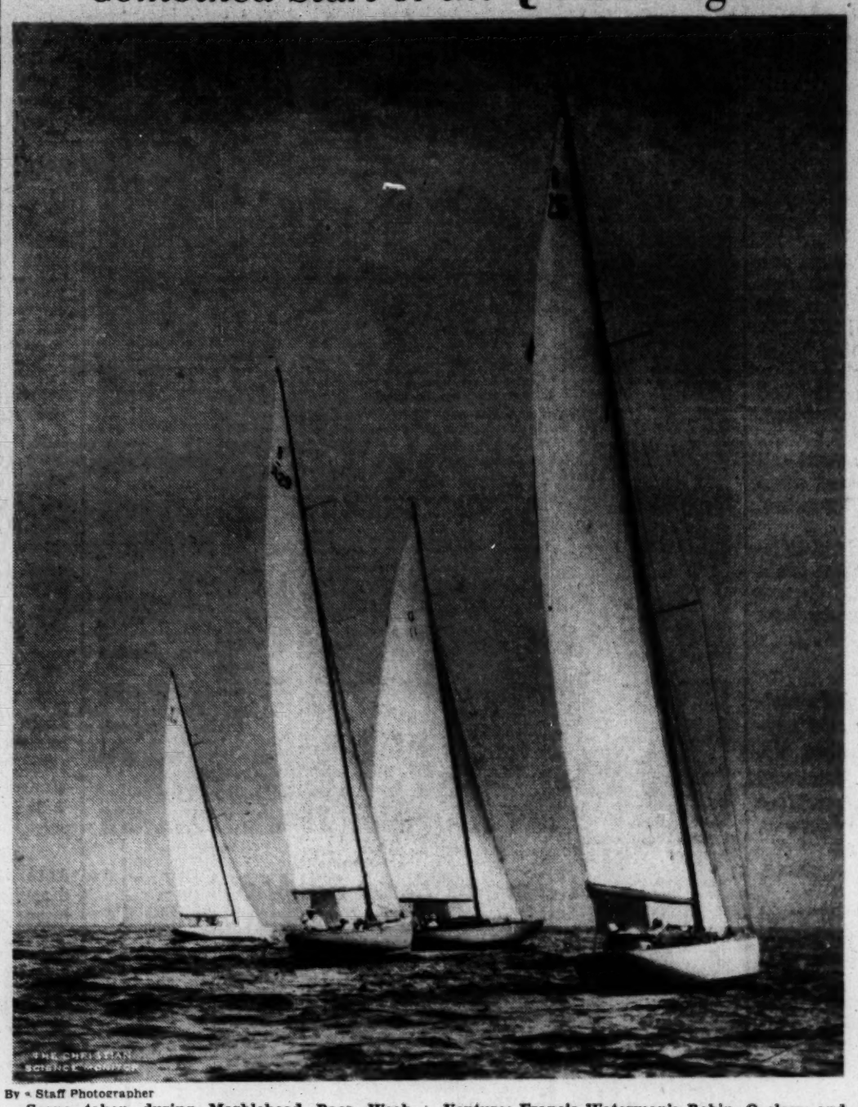
answers the fuel question

In many cases oil is the logical fuel for cooking and home comfort. Oil is clean and economical. An oil burner in the kitchen range provides an easily controlled source of heat. Oil-burning heating plants, thermostatically controlled, provide year-round comfort.

Your present heater may be equipped with an oil burner at low cost. Consult a heating engineer or a fuel oil dealer whose advertising you find in The Christian Science Monitor.

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

Combined Start of the Q's and Eights



By a Staff Photographer

Scene taken during Marblehead Race Week regatta. Left to right: Charles Francis Adams' Eight-Meter Thisbe; Nancy Leiter's Eight-Meter Venture; Francis Waterman's Robin, Q class; and Edmund S. Gabriel's Marbett, Eight-Meter boat.

Marblehead Crew Second in Eight Meter Yachting

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Freshwater sailors held a slight point advantage over salt-water yachtsmen today as they went into the third and final heat of an invitational Eight-Meter Regatta.

A Lake Ontario crew, recruits from yacht clubs here and in Toronto, Ont., had five points, garnered in yesterday's two preliminary heats of a regatta sponsored by the Youngstown Yacht Club.

A point behind was the crew representing Marblehead (Mass.) while a crack outfit from Long Island Sound had three points.

Today's finale pitted the leaders in the Norseman, trim craft of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, one-time winner of the Gooderham and Freeman cups, against the Marblehead crew in the Conewago of Youngstown and the Long Island Crew in the Invader 2d.

Skippered by Drake Sparkman, the Long Island crew won the first heat yesterday in the Conewago, negotiating the 7½-mile triangular course, off the mouth of turbulent Niagara River, in 1:26:16. The Lake Ontario crew, led by Skipper E. J. Doyle, was second in the Invader. Capt. Nelson Aldrich of Marblehead sailed his crew to third place in the Norseman.

Skipper Doyle in the Conewago edged out the Marblehead crew for first place in the second heat, completing the course in 1:15:22. Seven seconds behind came Capt. Aldrich in the Invader while the Norseman, manned by the Long Island crew, crossed the line nearly two minutes behind the leaders.

Bees

Aug. 6

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler ss	6	1	1	1	2	3	1
Cooney cf	5	2	1	2	3	1	0
Simmons lf	6	1	2	2	4	0	0
Hassett 1b	6	2	2	2	11	1	0
Cuccinello 2b	6	1	1	1	5	5	2
West rf	5	2	3	3	4	0	0
Lopez c	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Sisti 3b	5	0	2	2	1	3	0
MacFayden p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Errickson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoffner p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	50	9	13	19	36	15	3

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack, 3b	6	2	1	1	2	0	0
Herman, 2b	6	1	2	2	6	3	2
Reynolds, lf	6	1	1	1	2	0	0
Leiber, cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Nicholson, rf	6	1	3	6	2	0	0
G. Russell, 1b	6	0	3	3	2	0	0
Mattick, ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	2
*Galan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bartell, ss	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Mancuso, c	4	1	2	3	5	1	0
J. Russell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harinesi, c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Page, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
‡Cavarretta	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Bryant	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lillard, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
¶Gleeson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passeau, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
**Garbark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	51	8	17	21	36	12	4

*Batted for Mattick in sixth. †Batted for Page in seventh. ‡Ran for Cavarretta in seventh. §Ran for Mancuso in eighth. ¶Batted for Lillard in eighth. **Batted for Passeau in 12th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Boston	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—9
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0—8

Runs batted in, Simmons, Hassett 2, Cuccinello, West 2, Sisti 2, MacFayden, Hack, Herman, Nicholson 4, G. Russell. Two-base hits, Cooney, West 2, Nicholson, Mancuso. Three-base hit, Nicholson. Home run, West. Stolen base, Hassett. Sacrifices, Cooney, Sisti, Bartell. Double plays, Warstler and Cuccinello; Warstler, Cuccinello and Hassett; Mattick, Herman and G. Russell. Left on base, Boston 9, Chicago 10. Base on balls, by Errickson 2, by Page 2. Struck out, by Errickson, by Shoffner 3, by Page 4, by Lillard, by Passeau 5. Hits, off MacFayden, 11 in 6 innings, none out in seventh; off Errickson, 5 in 2½ innings; off Shoffner, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Page, 10 in 7 innings; off Lillard, 3 in 1 inning; off Passeau, 1 in 4 innings. Winning pitcher, Shoffner. Losing pitcher, Passeau. Time, 3h. 14m. Umpires, Sears, Ballanfant and Magerkurth. Attendance, 15,198.

Late Bulletins

U. S. Victory

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Bouncing Billy Watson's glittering double in the broad jump and shot put gave the United States decisive victory in an International track and field meet before 60,000 spectators today.

The United States team scored 54 points to Great Britain's 41. Germany was third with 25, Italy fourth with 16 and Sweden fifth with 15.

Watson, big University of Michigan star, won the shot put with a heave of 52ft. 8in., breaking the British record by three inches, then slouched over to the jumping pit and won the broad jump with a leap of 24ft. 6in.

These signal triumphs and George Varoff's vault of 13ft. 6in. to win the pole vault, overcame Britain's lead and won the day for the United States.

Nusslein Wins

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Hans Nusslein of Germany retained the Southport professional tennis singles title today, defeating Big Bill Tilden 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

18th for Vim

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-meter yacht, Vim, won her 18th race during the British racing season today, defeating Trivia and Blue Marlin in that order in the Royal Victoria Regatta at Ryde.

Eastern Tennis

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—Summaries of the Eastern grass court tennis championship today included:

Women's Singles—First Round

Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Catherine Sample, Miami, 6—2, 6—2

Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 8—6, 6—4.

Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Marilynn McRae, Little Rock, Ark., 6—2, 8—6.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Cissy Madden, Jamaica Plains, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Charlotte McNeill, Bound Brook, NJ., a Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Brookline, defeated Charlotte McNeill, Bound Brook, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.

Virginia Rice Johnson, Boston, Mass., defeated Barbara Strohbar, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Tomorrow's Baseball

National League

Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia (night), Cincinnati at Chicago (2), Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

American League

Chicago at Detroit, New York at Washington, Philadelphia at Boston. Only games scheduled.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.364	Cuccinello	.338
Finney	.340	Hassett	.323
Doerr	.321	Garms	.309
Williams	.309	Simmons	.287
Cramer	.307	West	.272
Tabor	.305	Miller	.269
Cronin	.299	Andrews	.267
Carey	.292	Warstler	.261
Nonnenkamp	.280	Cooney	.245
Peacock	.278	Outlaw	.239
Vosmik	.268	Majeski	.235
Desautels	.212	Lopez	.231
Berger	.154	Sisti	.222
Berg	.143	Masi	.214

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	11	2	Fette	10	4
Heving	9	3	Posedel	11	6
Dickman	6	2	Lanning	4	3
Ostermueller	6	2	Sullivan	3	3
Rich	4	3	Shoffner	4	6
Auker	7	6	MacFayden	7	11
Wilson	7	7	Turner	3	7
Galehouse	9	6	Errickson	7	5
Wade	1	2	Frankhouse	0	2
Sayles	0	0			

Thomson Thinks Trouble Ahead For Pro Field

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware sharpshooter, figures the big-time pros in the $10,000 Dapper Dan Open may run into trouble on the Wildwood Country Club course.

One of the first to arrive in town for the rich classic starting next Thursday, the blond powerhouse polished off a one-over-par 71 on the 6,543-yard course and prophesied:

"The course is in great shape. Of course you can't tell what the fellows will do the way they have been busting par of late. But I don't think they'll tear this course apart."

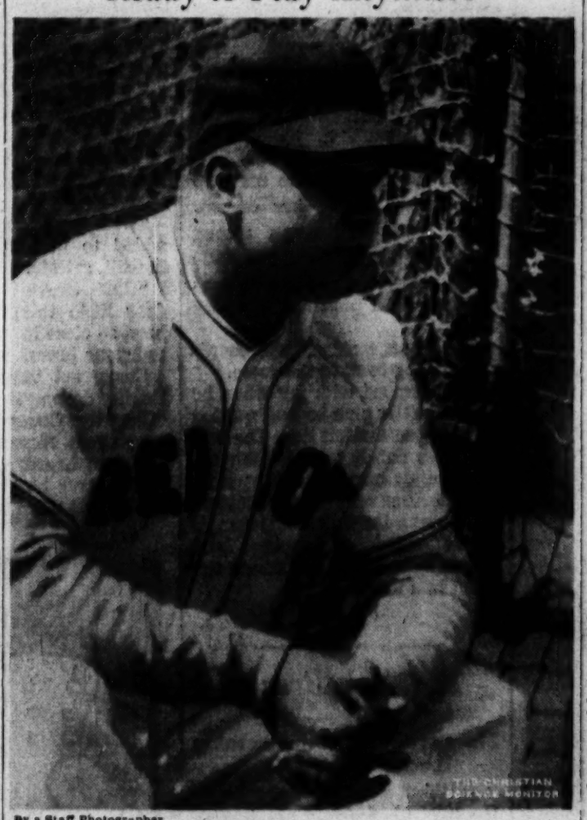
He declined to venture a guess on the winning score of the 72-medal play but calculated it would take par or better to pull down the $2,500 top prize.

Thomson credited some of the low scoring recently in tourney play to new equipment and better balls.

"There was a time not so long ago that the big money winners numbered only eight or ten, now there are as many as 20 or 25 good enough to win any tournament," he said.

Jo-Jo White, former Detroit Tiger, now plays in Seattle's outfield.

Ready to Play Anywhere



By a Staff Photographer

Jimmy Foxx, Red Sox

With a .364 batting average, 94 runs scored, 86 runs driven in and 27 homers, the Boston first baseman is running a strong race to retain the Valuable Player crown he annexed in 1938

Around The Hub

Tennis Stirred Up

Not since the days when Big Bill Tilden stirred the tennis world by his frequent clashes with the tennis executives, has the game been such a topic of conversation as it is today. Local fans are fortunate in having the national doubles out at Longwood next week for the present disturbed conditions are due to reach a climax during this tournament.

The Davis Cup situation has yet to be straightened out, and, with Frankie Parker greatly improved, Bobby Riggs exasperating with in-and-out performances, Wayne Sabin displaying temper and the doubles combinations showing little in the way of consistency, there must be some drastic decisions rendered soon.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Country Club has harbored many important golf tournaments, and many national and international golfers have thrilled with their play there, but no match ever bettered the final for the Jacques Cup yesterday. Bobby Knowles of the home club and Ted Bishop of Woodland went 19 holes to beat Ted Crocker and Allan Ellis of T. C. C. in a final that saw a best ball of 10 under par for 19 holes. Birdies were the rule rather than the exception. B. G. Davis and H. S. Thompson of Concord won the Clyde Cup final, defeating T. D. Boardman, Myopia, and F. A. Reece, T. C. C., 3 and 2. Ellis and Crocker had previously eliminated the veterans Francis Ouimet and Prescott Bush, 6 and 5, in the semifinal.

♪ ♪ ♪

That exhibition of Jimmy Foxx pitching the ninth inning of the first game against Detroit yesterday was interesting and even pleasing to the fans, but hardly seems like a gesture to be expected from a serious pennant contender. You never see Joe McCarthy pull Di Maggio in from center field to pitch an inning whether the cause be lost or won.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Ryan of Pawtucket won the junior N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-yard swim title at Salem yesterday in 2m. 29.4s. . . . Joe Nunan, 26-year-old veteran of distance swimming, won the thirty-fifth annual Boston Light swim yesterday in 3h. 22m., a full 13 minutes faster than the old mark set by Johnny Mullen in 1937. . . . A girl, Ruth Christianson, North Quincy High School graduate, swam the distance unofficially in 4h. 59m.

Seavey Captures Major Trophies

WATERVILLE, Maine, Aug. 7 (AP)—Waldo N. Seavey, of Lovell, captured all major trophies yesterday in the annual Maine trapshooting championships, establishing a new high all around score of 378x400.

Sharing the spotlight with Seavey was his daughter, Mrs. Helene Cotton, of Augusta, who won the ladies' title Saturday.

Seavey won the 200 singles, the doubles and dropped but one event during the two-day program, this the handicap match won by F. T. Haskell of Unity.

Charles B. Gilman, Jr., of Waterville, retained the junior title.

The Maine Trapshooting Association elected Thomas N. Weeks, of Waterville, President; Grover D. Lovejoy, of Waterville, Vice-President, and F. Cole, of Dover-Foxcroft, Secretary.

Magic Wins Again

ST. MICHAELS, Md. (AP)—The Chesapeake log canoe Magic, built for crabbing and oystering 35 years ago with a racing trim, had her name carved Aug. 5 for the fifth time on the Governor's Cup after winning handily over field or six.

Jimmy Foxx Is Favorite In Valuable Player Race

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pausing for a brief vacation between western and eastern series, the weary Red Sox today looked ahead and saw their versatile first baseman, Jimmy Foxx, running in front of the Valuable Player race for the second successive year. Although the big slugger may get strong opposition from Bill Dickey or Joe Di Maggio at New York, he should make the grade at the current pace.

With a .364 hitting average, 94 runs scored, 86 runs batted in, and 27 homers, Foxx may scale the heights to four American League offensive crowns. He should annex three, at least.

Close to Williams

Di Maggio has a 34-point lead over Double-X today in the individual batting marathon and probably has the power to maintain the advantage. The Yankee is a great sticker. He figures to be just as hot in August and September as he was in July. However, there is no denying that Foxx is still in the competition. The 94 runs scored by Jimmy are first in the league today, as are his 27 homers. The total of 86 runs driven across is just one behind his hustling young teammate ace, Ted Williams. But as Foxx bats ahead of Ted in the Red Sox order, he rides the favorite seat in this race.

The hardy first baseman showed his versatility in the Detroit double-header at Fenway Park on Sunday by pitching one inning of the first game and blanking the Tigers without a base hit. In putting them down in order, Jim fanned his old pal, Pinky Higgins. They both must have gotten a big laugh out of that one.

Foxx Has Control

Although Foxx has no form whatever on the mound—he merely snaps the ball with his powerful right wrist—it is a fact that he would not be the world's worst relief flinger. He has the chief essential of the mound art—control. After warming up, he can come close to hitting the mark every time. And his throwing arm is strong. However, to consider making a hurler out of Double-X would be absurd. His hitting commands every-day work.

Getting back to the Valuable Player situation—Foxx has won the crown three times before. He beat out Lou Gehrig for the honor in 1932 and repeated the following year, each time in a Philadelphia uniform. Piling up 305 votes to Dickey's 196, Jimmy walked away with the award last season. Always a hard laboring athlete, the first baseman deserves another repeat.

Locals Lost Ground

In the series with the western clubs, the Red Sox emerged with only eight triumphs in 15 starts, for a mediocre .533 pace. As the Yankees won seven and lost five over the same stretch, the pennant race did not improve from a Boston standpoint. Everybody even mildly interested in baseball knows that Joe Cronin's pitching staff is just about the poorest in the league and certainly the weakest in the first division. In those 15 games with the West, Joe used 41 pitchers. Lefty Grove went the full route twice and Jack Wilson did it yesterday, but in all other contests the manager was forced to wave in assistance from the bull pen. The Yankee lead today was eight games, with a difference of seven on the losing side.

Tomorrow the Sox open a four-game series with Philadelphia and in the opener, Grove will go after his twelfth triumph. Lefty has dropped only two. He has delivered three complete games in a row for Cronin and only three times this season has needed a lift from the relief corps. Given a rest of six days, the lanky mountaineer is as great as ever.

Senators After A's

Following the four Philadelphia games the Sox play a series of three with Washington before going on another road tour. The Senators are scheduled to play three single games in a line, beginning Friday, but the local club has asked permission to cancel the Friday date and manufacture a double-header for Sunday. Official word from American League headquarters was expected today.

The Bees closed their western tour of the National League by beating the Cubs at Chicago, but moved into Brooklyn today with only three triumphs in their last 12 starts. The chances of Casey Stengel finishing higher than seventh are fast waning. The Dodgers, in sixth place, were five full contests in front of the locals this morning. The Bees can reduce that margin to four by winning tonight's engagement at Ebbets Field.

Tiller Talk

Juniors Bear Watching by Veterans

Veterans could take a lesson or two from the juniors! We make this statement after watching those youngsters yesterday afternoon preparing for the annual Pleon Yacht Club junior races held on the first Sunday of Marblehead Race Week.

The first siren of Pleon's was not scheduled to screech until 2:15; yet those kids were out in their boats, some of them, as early as 10 o'clock. They were checking tides and wind currents outside the Harbor. The set of sails both on and off the wind were given more than the "once over." There was even spinnaker handling by some.

Experts Get a Laugh

This latter maneuver gave experts a laugh. The juniors are allowed to have one member of their crew over 21 years of age, and thus in many of the boats the owner or some veteran member of the regular crew was aboard. Before the races yesterday, some of the juniors were giving those veterans a workout on setting and dousing spinnakers—and the veterans could say little about it!

The annual Pleon junior day is much different from the regular South and North Shore junior series races, or the national junior races. In those particular series, juniors must be under the 18 years age limit by Sept. 1 of the year they are racing. In Pleon's races, the age limit is 21 years, with, of course, the additional proviso of allowing one member of that crew to be over the age limit.

Juniors Improve

Because of the added few years, the calibre of junior racing is improved 100 per cent. Youngsters in yachting improve mostly around their eighteenth year, and their improvement is quite rapid in the year or two following. The reason for this is that in comparison with other sports, there is much more to learn in yachting within a limited time.

It is practically impossible for a youngster to learn the tricks of the tidal currents in the many harbors, or the twist in the air, or the trim of a boat on all types of sailing and in all breezes. These are merely elementary facts in yachting, yet to grasp these facts, juniors must sail countless races before, all of a sudden, the meaning of these facts is understood.

Most juniors begin in small boats, such as the T Boats, Brutal Beasts, Sophomores, Snipes, Winabouts, Snow Birds and the like. Around 17 years, if they are large enough, they jump into larger boats, most of them crew for veteran skippers. This is the time they begin to gain real knowledge of the "ropes" of the trade. But it takes a year or more for them to participate in enough races to get a foothold, and by that time they are over the national junior age.

Order "Bosses" Around

But for these juniors, who regularly crew aboard the boats they are sailing, to have their "skipper" aboard as crew—this is the peak of their summer's fun. They order their "bosses" around in no uncertain terms, and those courageous "bosses" who crew in these junior races are given a busy two hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

Francis Avakian of Quincy turned in the second Quincy win in a row in the Star Class when he won in the junior. The internationals with entries from Cape Ann to Long Island made a pretty picture for the thousands who lined the Neck promontory when their start the breeze was rail down.

W. A. D.

Red Sox

Aug. 6

FIRST GAME

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McCosky cf	5	2	2	2	5	0	0
McCoy 2b	4	0	3	6	5	1	1
Averill lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Greenberg 1b	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Fox rf	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Tebbetts c	5	1	1	1	2	2	0
Croucher ss	3	3	3	3	2	2	0
Hutchinson p	4	3	4	4	2	3	0
Totals	38	10	17	20	27	12	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	6	6	0
Carey 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	1	1	0	1	0
Foxx 1b p	5	0	1	1	8	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	4	2	0
Berger ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	2	1	1	2	1	2	0
Peacock c	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Galehouse p	2	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rich p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Nonnenkamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wade p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finney 1b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	32	1	6	7	27	16	1

*Batted for Rich in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	3	0	10
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Galehouse, McCosky 2, McCoy 5, Hutchinson 2. Two-base hits, Tabor, McCoy. Three-base hit, McCoy. Hits, off Galehouse, 7 in 4 innings (none out in 5th); off Rich, 3 in 2 innings; off Wade, 7 in 2 innings; off Foxx, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Detroit 6, Boston 11. Sacrifice, Croucher. Base on balls, by Galehouse 3, by Hutchinson 7, by Rich. Struck out, by Galehouse, by Rich, by Foxx. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Losing pitcher, Galehouse. Time, 2h. 3m. Umpires, Rommel, Hubbard, and Kolls.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Cramer cf	3	2	2	3	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	3	10	1	0
Williams rf	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	1	1	4	0
Vosmik lf	4	2	3	7	1	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Berg c	4	0	0	0	6	0	1
Wilson p	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	33	8	10	20	27	13	1

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
McCosky cf	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
McCoy 2b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Averill lf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Greenberg 1b	3	1	1	3	12	1	0
Higgins 3b	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
Fox rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	1
Tebbetts c	3	0	1	1	4	2	0
Shea c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croucher ss	3	1	1	1	0	2	0
Trout p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Cullenbine	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Gehringer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	3	7	12	24	13	1

*Batted for Trout in seventh. †Batted for Coffman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3

Runs batted in, Foxx Vosmik 3, Berg, Cronin 3, Greenberg, Higgins, Croucher, Left on base, Boston 4, Detroit 7. Two-base hits, Cramer, Vosmik, Cronin, Foxx. Three-base hit, Greenberg. Home runs, Vosmik, Cronin, Croucher. Stolen base, Higgins. Base on balls, by Trout 3, by Wilson 3. Struck out, by Wilson 6, by Trout 3. Passed ball, Tebbetts. Hits off Trout, 7 in 6 innings; off Coffman, 3 in 2 innings. Losing pitcher, Trout. Time, 1h 47m. Umpires, Hubbard, Kolls and Rommel. Attendance 33,000.

Alice Marble Defending in Rye Tourney—Pam Barton Enters U. S. Women's Golf

Eastern Grass Courts Play Opens; Buxby Defeats Sabin

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 7 (AP)—If alarm clocks went off earlier today in the Westchester section, the fault probably was Martyn Buxby's.

Because Buxby rewarded yesterday's early risers with the match of the day as the Eastern grass courts tennis tournament got underway. He defeated Wayne Sabin, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6.

Buxby, always considered a pretty fair sort of player, seldom has come through with a victory so startling. Sabin was seeded seventh.

Grant Wins Easily

Otherwise the day's matches went off about as scheduled with the interest in the men's singles centered on the play of the always colorful Bitsy Grant. Playing to a packed gallery, the Atlantan, seeded No. 5, breezed through Robert A. Low of New York, 6—1, 6—2. The Stanford student was utterly unable to cope with Grant's brilliant attack.

Alice Marble, American and Wimbledon champion, fresh from a sparkling triumph over Helen Jacobs in the annual Maidstone invitation tourney at East Hampton, N. Y., opened the defense of her eastern crown by disposing of Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia without yielding a single game. Her 6—0, 6—0 victory placed her in the third round as the result of a first-round bye.

Bobby Riggs, who just added the Southampton title to his American and Wimbledon championships, will take the court today.

Bowden Advances

Another men's singles match resulted in a victory for Frank Bowden of New York over Dr. Carl Fischer of Woodbury, N. J., 6—2, 6—3.

Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., unsuccessful finalist against Miss Marble at East Hampton yesterday, was not in the singles here because her entry was received too late. She will appear in the doubles, however.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Colleges vs. Major Leagues

An old argument—College vs. Major Leagues—has been revived on the Pacific Coast. Intercollegiate coaches and officials the country over are strongly opposed to big league money luring young diamond prospects away from their classrooms. It is suggested that Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis arrange an agreement among teams, similar to the one observed by the National Professional Football League, that no player be signed until after he has graduated from college.

This debate can be attacked from several angles and could be argued for hours without reaching a definite conclusion. But it seems to me that when or where a boy signs a baseball contract is strictly his own business, or the business of his father and mother. After all, whose career is involved? Just his own, isn't it? And if he thinks that he can make more money on professional diamonds, why should Commissioner Landis or any college faculty stand in his way?

This argument might not have arisen in the first place if certain college coaches had not missed a few easy checks which they thought should come their way. The average sports fan may not know it, but a wide majority of boys who sign baseball contracts with some minor or major league club, are "recommended" by the coach in charge of their nine. In return for this recommendation the mentor receives a sizable cash allowance—sometimes going as high as $5,000.

For some unknown reason, hundreds of collegians—even high school boys—have let their coaches act as a sort of self-appointed manager. It was a very profitable business, and still is. But now it seems that the young fellows are getting smart, selling their services directly to the ball club—or letting their parents do it—and putting this bonus money into their own pockets. Which is the way it should be. If the boy wants to give his coach a slice of cash, that's the boy's business. But you rarely see a mentor dividing his stipend with the boy.

This story that big league clubs interfere with a boy's education is often greatly exaggerated. A number of young athletes have been able to get college degrees only because a National or American league outfit pushed fresh cash into their hands. But the university officials never mention this angle when blasting the majors.

It is further pointed out that college football and other undergraduate teams are handicapped when young ball players leave school early to go for pro baseball. If a boy simply signs a contract he is ineligible in collegiate ranks. Unfortunate, of course. And no doubt the majors are feeling very sorry for the grid, tennis, golf or swimming coaches who are thus handicapped. But always the discussion turns back in the direction of the boy himself—if he wants it that way, who outside of his own parents shall question the soundness of the decision? That's right—no one.

♦ ♦ ♦

Two months from now there will be a World Series, and although anything can happen in so uncertain a game as baseball there seems little doubt that the Yankees and Cincinnati Reds will be the principals. The Red Sox are nursing a flickering hope in the American League, thanks to a powerful run-making machine. But Joe Cronin will never match the Yankee pace with his present pitching staff. It has too many holes.

Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New York are always dangerous in the stretch drive which is just around the proverbial corner, but none was able to maintain the consistent Cincinnati pace during the first three months and there is no reason to expect a change in the situation from this point on.

Even the Yankees admit that it should be a red hot series in October. Bill McKechnie has enough pitching to silence New York's thunder at the plate, and he has enough thunder of his own to give Joe McCarthy's hurlers something interesting to think about. In Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters, McKechnie has two really great pitchers. In Ernie Lombardi, Ival Goodman and Frank McCormick, he has the heart of a dangerous offense. And don't underestimate the strategy of McKechnie. Bill was never one to blow his own horn, but he belongs among the great managerial names of modern National League history. He is just the man who can shatter this so-called Yankee monopoly.

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YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller and Mel Harder, Indians—their respective five and four-hit pitching jobs subdued Yankees in both ends of doubleheader.

Max West, Bees—His home run in 12th inning brought victory over Cubs.

Bob Weiland and Joe Medwick, Cardinals—former's five-hit pitching in first game and latter's spectacular hitting in both games gave St. Louis double win over Phillies.

Fred Hutchinson, Tigers, and Jack Wilson, Red Sox—Detroit rookie limited Boston to six hits in winning opener, while Wilson came back with seven-hit performance in winning nightcap.

George McQuinn, Myril Hoag and Harlond Clift, Browns—Led field day at expense of Athletics. McQuinn hit two homers in first game and one in second; Hoag punched homer with two on to tie score and Clift hit one with a mate aboard to win second game in ninth.

Luke Hamlin, Dodgers, and Ernie Lombardi, Reds—Former's four-hit pitching shut out Cincinnati in first game; latter hit pinch double to drive in two runs and help take second contest.

Dutch Leonard, Senators—Scattered eight hits against White Sox and scored winning run by good base running, beating out a bunt and racing in from second on a wild pitch.

Zeke Bonura, Giants, and Bob Klinger, Pirates—Former's two singles drove in four runs in New York's first victory; latter pitched five-hitter in capturing second game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	30	.697
Boston	60	37	.619
Chicago	55	46	.545
Cleveland	51	47	.520
Detroit	52	48	.520
Washington	45	57	.441
Philadelphia	36	63	.364
St. Louis	29	69	.296

Results Aug. 5
Detroit 16, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 7.
New York 6, Cleveland 1.
Washington 10, Chicago 1.

Results Aug. 6
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 6.
Cleveland 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 7, New York 1.
Detroit 10, Boston 1.
Boston 8, Detroit 2.
Washington 4, Chicago 2.

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Official standing of the American Association:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kansas City	77	37	.675
Minneapolis	74	38	.661
Indianapolis	59	54	.522
Louisville	55	57	.491
Milwaukee	54	59	.478
St. Paul	51	61	.455
Columbus	43	69	.384
Toledo	38	76	.333

Tourists Win

WELLAND, Ont., Aug. 7 (CP)—The touring Philadelphia General Electric cricket team scored an easy triumph over Welland in an exhibition match here Saturday. The tourists ran up 207 for seven wickets, declared, to Welland's total of 66.

First basemen's gloves must not be more than 12 inches long.

Looking Over Davis Cup Battle Ground

Wide World

Jack Crawford (left) and Adrian Quist, members of the Australian Davis Cup team inspect site of the Davis Cup Challenge Round for the famous tennis trophy at the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, scheduled for Sept. 2 to 4. Meanwhile the Australians have to win from Cuba and Yugoslavia to qualify as the team to play the United States.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .398; Foxx, Boston, 364.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 94; Greenberg, and McCosky, Detroit, 85.
Runs Batted In—Williams, 87; Foxx, Boston, 86.
Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis, 138; Rolfe, New York, and Case, Washington 131.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 34; McQuinn, St. Louis, 30.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 10; Keltner, Cleveland; Wright, Washington, and McCosky, Detroit, 9.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 27; Greenberg, Detroit, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case Washington, 38; Chapman, Cleveland, 15.
Pitching—Donald, New York, 12-1; Grove, Boston, 11-2.

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .348; Bonura, New York, .345.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 77; Frey, Cincinnati, 74.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 84; Bonura, New York 72.
Hits—Brown, St. Louis, 133; McCormick, Cincinnati, 128.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 33; Mize, St. Louis, 29.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 10.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 21; Mize, St. Louis, 19.
Stolen Bases—Handley Pittsburgh, 16; Hack, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 19-6; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

New Archery Record

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Curtis Hill of Dayton shot an arrow 404yds., 7in. to a new world's record in the women's division of the Ohio State Archery tournament at near-by Vandalia Aug. 5.

The previous world's record for women, also set by Mrs. Hill, was 374yds., 2ft., 5in.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	62	34	.646
St. Louis	55	42	.567
Chicago	53	46	.535
Pittsburgh	49	46	.516
New York	48	45	.516
Brooklyn	48	48	.500
Boston	43	53	.448
Philadelphia	36	67	.288

Results Aug. 5
Chicago 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 10, Cincinnati 4.
New York 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Results Aug. 6
New York 9, Pittsburgh 5.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 0.
Boston 9, Chicago 8 (12 innings).
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 8, Brooklyn 6.

Baseball Business Woman

Wide World

Dorothy Comiskey

Daughter of the late White Sox owner, J. Louis Comiskey, who recently was elected treasurer of the Chicago Baseball Club, is shown studying the fortunes of the White Sox over the ticker tape in the Comiskey Park offices.

And Talking of - - - Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Setting the Winter Scene

LONDON—"In the name of all German sportsmen and of the entire German Nation, I heartily welcome all sporting colleagues and friends from abroad to the Vth Winter Olympic Games, to be held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Feb. 2-11, 1940."

Thus the German State Secretary and Sport Leader, Hans von Tschammer und Osten. And he goes on: "The Winter Games furnish us with the welcome opportunity to express our appreciation and thanks for the hospitality accorded to German sportsmen wherever they have gone in foreign countries. They are also a happy occasion for strengthening the feeling of community and the bonds of comradeship and sports with all the nations of the world."

"As was the case four years ago," he went on, "the German Olympic Committee has formed a special Organizing Committee, at whose head has been placed Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, who proved himself in this same capacity in 1936. We are looking forward with the keenest anticipation to seeing our guests of 1936 with us once again in 1940, and we hope to greet also many new friends who have become 'converted' to the Olympic ideal in the meanwhile."

Surprise

The allotting of the Games to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, during the meeting of the International Olympic Committee held in London this summer, was a surprise to the Germans, and it involves them in a close race with time, as all preparations for the big snow and ice sport festival must be completed within seven months.

On this matter, Dr. von Halt says: "Everyone in Germany is co-operating toward attaining this great objective. Upon the news of the decision of the International Olympic Committee, all sports and governmental organizations concerned began directly with preparations, so that when the Organizing Committee was formally founded on July 1, work in preparation for the Vth Winter Olympics was already in full swing.

"Germany was asked to take charge of the Games, he continued, "because we still have the organization routine in hand from 1936 as well as the facilities for winter sports afforded by Garmisch-Partenkirchen. But it soon became clear to us in Germany that what was sufficient in 1936 would not be so for 1940. The Olympic idea has grown since then, and we must take this development into account. We, therefore, asked that the Olympic grounds and buildings be enlarged and improved, and the Government, with the personal approval of the Führer, agreed at once to granting the necessary appropriations."

Much Work

Dr. von Halt goes on: "The Vth Olympic Winter Games are to provide the occasion for the construction of a 'Reich Sport Field' for winter sports that will be a worthy companion for the stadium built for the XIth Olympiad held in Berlin during the summer of 1936. Much of the construction work must be completed, and pipes laid, within the next four months in order to beat the frosts. Among the more elaborate understakings to be completed within this time are the building of a second ice hockey stadium, a skating rink (with special freezing plant) for racing, the enlargement of the grandstands at the ski stadium, clearing of the down-hill ski runs, remodeling the bob-run curves, building a winter swimming pool with Finnish Sauna (steam bath). In addition there are new roads and highways to be constructed, the railway yards must be enlarged, and new telephone cables must be laid. Since all departments began their work immediately, we believe everything will be in readiness quite punctually. Many gangs of workmen are already domiciled in special barracks at Garmisch, and office buildings for the construction firms have been quickly set up.

Skiing

"At the same time," Dr. von Halt continues, "the General Secretariat, under the direction of Dr. Diem, is busily engaged on the sporting and organization end of arrangements. The skating program is to be enlarged through the addition of races for women; the bob-sled schedule remains unaltered; and in skiing we are making ready for the slalom and jumping demonstrations stipulated by the International Olympic Committee, as well as organizing an army patrol race.

"We realize that all difficulties in connection with the Winter Games are not just on our side," Dr. von Halt concludes. "The various National Olympic Committees are faced with no easy task to complete their preparations for participation in such a short time. We believe that it is our duty to help them as much as it is in our power to do so. We have, therefore, decided to have an Olympic Village. The Army has already placed barracks at our disposal."

Sets Course Record

Red Mackey, Purdue's popular assistant football coach, is wearing a big smile these days. Red, who takes his golfing seriously, set a new course record of 30 for the par 35 nine holes on the Lafayette Country Club course recently.

Many Michigan Grid Candidates Small Town Boys

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 7—Proof that college football material is not a monopoly of metropolitan areas is indicated by the candidates for Michigan's 1939 football squad.

Of the 36 candidates coming from the State of Michigan only five other than the five who live in Detroit come from cities of more than 50,000 population.

Fourteen of the candidates come from cities of less than 5,000, and five of them live in towns of less than 2,000 population, including Forrest "Butch" Jordan, wrestling captain and football guard, from Clare, Walter Kitti of Calumet, John Laine of Puritan and Derwood Laskey of Milan.

Smallest Michigan town on the Wolverine Varsity roster is Athlens, with 622 people, the home of Bill Funk, sophomore halfback candidate.

Out-of-State candidates also hail to a large extent from small communities, notably Veterans Joe Savilla and Hercules Renda, from Gallagher and Jochin, W. Va., and George Ostroot, towering sophomore tackle prospect whose home is in Viborg, S. D., a town of 719.

And Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan's 1938 all-American guard, came from Ramsay, Mich., an Upper Peninsula town of 1,500.

Three Aces

DETROIT, Aug. 7 (AP)—Three women golfers sank holes in one Saturday while practicing for the Women's Western Golf Championship, which gets under way at the Oakland Hills Country Club here today.

Edith Estabrook, 18-year-old Dubuque, Iowa, school girl, runner-up to Patty Berg in the championships last year, sank her tee shot on the 136-yard thirteenth.

The same hole was aced by Dorothy Foster, of Sprinffield, Ohio, who followed Miss Estabrook around a few minutes later with Ellamae Williams, of Chicago.

Not to be outdone, Miss Williams, Illinois champion, sank her drive on the 195-yard seventeenth.

Toronto Skaters Star

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 7 (CP)—Toronto skaters just about stole the show at the Eighth Annual International Summer Ice Carnival here Saturday. Representatives from 20 clubs in Canada and the United States participated.

Ralph McCreath and Nora McCarthy of the Toronto Skating Club, Canadian pair champions who will represent Canada in the Winter Olympics next year, placed first. In the final performance Saturday McCreath and Miss McCarthy, skating to music especially written for their routine, received five encoures.

The Caley sisters of Toronto, Ruth and Dorothy, took second honors in the carnival, produced by Walter Arian of Toronto. Miss Eleanor O'Meara of the Toronto Granite Club also gave a fine performance.

Murray Bay Tennis

MURRAY BAY, Quebec, Aug. 7 (CP)—Tim Dunn of Quebec, young McGill University tennis and hockey star, scored a double victory Saturday in the fifth annual Murray Bay tennis championships, winning the men's singles title and pairing with G. S. F. Cantlie of Montreal for the doubles crown.

The women's singles title went to Ruth Robb of Boston while Miss Robb and Jay Robb of Boston won the mixed doubles crown. More than 100 men and women players from eastern Canada and the eastern United States took part in the tournament.

Equal World Record

IRVINGTON, N. J., Aug. 7 (AP)—The New York Police team 3 and the Pennsylvania Motor Police team 1 each shot a total score of 1,197 out of a possible 1,200 Saturday to equal the world record for team pistol shooting.

Competing in the first North American Pistol Tournament at the Irvington Police Pistol Range, the New York and Pennsylvania teams were among the first dozen of 200 teams entered to shoot.

The highest possible total, 1,200, could be attained only by each member of a four-man team shooting a perfect score of 300.

Canadian Open, Aug. 17

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 7 (CP)—Four top-notch American golfers have joined the number entering the Canadian open tournament which starts Aug. 17 at the Riverside lay-out here. The four whose entries were received are: Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., Dick Metz, Lake Forest, Ill., Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., and Denny Shute, Huntingdon, W. Va.

Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the defending champion, already has entered.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frankie Parker defeated Wilmer Allison, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7, in all-U. S. final for Canadian tennis title at Toronto.

Poughkeepsie crew records have fallen for two consecutive years.

British Girl Golfer Ready To Match Best in America

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Recovered from a difficulty that kept her off the links for a year and once more back at the top of her game, England's Pamela Barton is here to face our women golfers in the national championship at Noroton, Conn., Aug. 21-26.

When she got in last night Pam said she was "full of hope," which is a very optimistic statement for her to make and should constitute fair warning to our gals to polish up their games. For Pam is a golf invasion all by herself.

Still only 22, the stocky British girl was the "kid wonder" of women's international golf back before Patty Berg began getting her freckles in the rotagravure sections. Pam won the French championship when she was 17, and in 1936, at 19, she captured both the British and American titles.

Lost Fine Touch

There wasn't a woman capable of matching her game at that time, and it looked like her reign would be a long one. But her fine touch deserted her the next year. Something went wrong. After losing an early round of the 1937 British championship, she announced that illness would prevent her playing in 1938, and in England they feared she was through.

She was plagued by a lengthy dispute with British golf officials because of her literary efforts. At one time she was threatened with being declared a professional. All that evidently has been straightenened out, for she recently came back to win the British title again after a lapse of two years. They say her golf is better than ever.

A Great Final

There is a marked similarity between Pam and Patty Berg. Both are red-headed, powerful youngsters, long off the tee and accurate with their long irons. Pam, like Patty, will out-drive her average opponent 50 yards or more, and then slam an iron shot to the flag while her rival is whaling away with a spoon and hoping for the best. Pam's favorite club, in fact, is a No. 3 iron.

The two of them would make a great final, but there is no assurance that Patty will even defend the title she won last year. The Minneapolis girl underwent an operation less than three weeks ago.

Wide World

Pam Barton

British open golf champion, shown as she arrived in New York aboard the Transylvania. She will compete in the U. S. championship tournament at Noroton, Conn. this month. Miss Barton won the British Open at Portrush this year

Still, there will be plenty of competition for Pamela. She will find Dorothy Kirby, Marian Miley, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Mrs. Opal Hill and the others capable of keeping her fully occupied. There also will be present the Irish champion, Clarrie Tiernan, who is being hailed as a great player.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Bobby Riggs, Wimbledon champion, defeated Sydney Wood, 10—8, 6—4, 6—4, to win third straight Meadow Club invitation tennis tourney. Frankie Parker and Don McNeill won the doubles title when they defeated Riggs and Ellwood Cooke, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3. Cathleen Fox and Ladislaw Hecht won mixed doubles final.

♦ ♦ ♦

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.—Alice Marble, America's queen of the courts, won Maidstone Club tennis tourney by defeating Helen Jacobs, 7—9, 6—4, 6—0. Miss Marble and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan take doubles crown.

♦ ♦ ♦

CULVER, Ind.—Budge Patty of Los Angeles defeated Harry Likas, 6—4, 6—0, to win National boys' singles tennis championship; Ted Shroeder won junior title by beating Larry Dee, 7—5, 6—4, 6—2. All four are Californians.

♦ ♦ ♦

GLASGOW, Scotland — Charlie Beetham, former Ohio State University track star, set new British record of 2:11 in 1,000-yard run as Americans took their first European handicap meet in stride.

♦ ♦ ♦

KANSAS CITY—Kansas City Blues of the American Association sold Vince Di Maggio, brother of Yankee's Joe, to Cincinnati for $40,000 cash and players.

♦ ♦ ♦

LONDON—Harold G. Vanderbilt won International Challenge Cup for 12-meter yacht scoring most points during week of racing off Cowes, Eng. Vanderbilt's Vim won four straight and got 32 points to 30 for T. O. M. Sopwith's Tomahawk.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK — Lou Gehrig, Yankees' first baseman, was named Honorary Director of Youth at New York World's Fair.

♦ ♦ ♦

NEW YORK—One of largest crowds in history of game—76,753—saw the Cleveland Indians, paced by pitchers Bobby Feller and Mel Harder, subdue the world champion Yankees, 5-4, 7-1.

♦ ♦ ♦

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Willie Turnesa, National amateur champion, and his partner, Udo Reinach, won seventh annual Anderson Memorial golf championship by defeating Dick Chapman, French amateur champion, and Dick Creavy, 1 up in 38 holes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 6

International League
Toronto 0-4, Baltimore 6-1
Montreal 6-3, Jersey City 1-4.
Rochester 7-3, Newark 3-4.
Syracuse 2, Buffalo 1.

American Association
Kansas City 9-5, Milwaukee 1-4.
Toledo 7-6, Indianapolis 3-0
Louisville 12-4, Columbus 4-0.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 2.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 6-8, Los Angeles 2-2
Hollywood 8-8, Portland 6-6
San Francisco 8-1, Oakland 3-6.
San Diego 5-3, Seattle 2-1.

Texas League
Shreveport 7-6, San Antonio 5-5.
Dallas 4-5, Tulsa 3-2.
Fort Worth 8-1, Oklahoma City 3-0.
Houston 10, Beaumont 1.

Southern Association
Atlanta 6-8, New Orleans 5-3.
Chattanooga 13-7, Birmingham 2-6
Memphis 4-6, Nashville 3-4.
Knoxville 3-3, Little Rock 2-1.

Eastern League
Springfield 10-0, Hartford 9-2.
Scranton 4, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Albany 4, Binghamton 1.
Elmira 4, Williamsport 3.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Di Maggio, Yankees	67	249	55	99	.398
Foxx, Red Sox	90	341	94	124	.364
Arnovich, Phillies	93	348	50	121	.348
Bonura, Giants	94	354	64	122	.345
McQuinn, Browns	99	400	74	138	.345
Mize, Cardinals	96	357	70	122	.342

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	27	Ott, Giants	21
Greenberg, Tigers	20	Mize, Cardinals	19
Selkirk, Yankees	18	Camilli, Dodgers	17
		McCormick, Reds	17

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Williams, R. Sox	87	McCormick, Reds	84
Foxx, Red Sox	86	Bonura, Giants	72
Johnson, Athletics	82	Camilli, Dodgers	69
		Medwick, Cards	69

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Official standings for the International League:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Jersey City	64	47	.577
Syracuse	63	52	.548
Rochester	60	50	.545
Buffalo	62	53	.539
Newark	60	57	.513
Baltimore	52	59	.468
Montreal	45	66	.405
Toronto	45	67	.402

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Seattle	77	53	.592
Los Angeles	73	58	.557
San Francisco	67	60	.528
Sacramento	64	60	.516
San Diego	58	69	.457
Portland	58	68	.452
Oakland	59	72	.450
Hollywood	58	72	.446

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Springfield	59	43	.578
Elmira	59	47	.557
Scranton	58	48	.547
Albany	56	49	.533
Williamsport	54	52	.509
Binghamton	51	53	.490
Wilkes-Barre	42	62	.404
Hartford	39	64	.379

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Saturday's sales 226,980
1939 volume to date 136,587,422
1938 volume to date 159,923,923

Leading Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Moderate selling orders whittled stock prices for losses of fractions to around a point in a listless market today.

Steels came back a bit with announcement of an upturn in steel operations of nearly a point but most shares hung around the day's lows near the final hour.

Transactions were at the rate of about 500,000 shares for a full session.

Brokerage observers thought the moderately reactionary trend was mainly due to technical factors and was in the nature of a further "correction" of the brisk July upswing.

Some traders were believed to have stood aside because of fears Europe might run into another crisis this month or next. At the same time, business prospects continued as the principal cushioning influence.

Inclined to give ground were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Santa Fe, American Smelting, du Pont, Loft, and Celanese.

Backward in the curb were Bell Aircraft, American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed and International Petroleum.

Bonds Lower

The bond market backed down today to the tune of losses ranging to more than a point. All groups shared in the recession.

While brokers admitted that selling—which was never very heavy—might be based on overseas war preparations, many were puzzled that end of congressional activity and continued good business didn't attract more support.

At the start of the last hour corporate leaders in the minus column included Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Western Union 5s of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, American (AP) Foreign Power 5s and Great Northern 4s of '46 "G."

U. S. Governments lost as much as 14-32d point but most declines were smaller.

Italian bonds were under mild pressure in the foreign group.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—Wheat prices fell as much as a cent a bushel at times here today, influenced by reports of more favorable weather in the domestic and Canadian spring wheat belts.

Support was limited and fractional rallies from the session's low marks were not easily maintained. Rain fell in the Canadian prairie provinces over the week end, and more was forecast. Cooler and unsettled weather also was forecast for parts of the domestic northwest.

Wheat closed 1⅛-1½ lower, September 63¾-⅞, December 64⅜-½; corn 1⅛-⅜ lower, September 42⅛-¼, December 42⅛; oats ⅛ up to ⅛ lower.

Financial Gleanings

Problem Ironed Out—"Presto!" says the housewife, pressing a button, and her iron is lifted automatically from the ironing board padding to "resting" position. That's the latest labor-saving device in electric irons.

Riding High—For every 100 American families there are 89 automobiles registered, according to a study of Government data, with the highest ratio found in the District of Columbia—having 122 cars for each 100 families.

Inflated Business—Due to the adoption 10 years ago of helium instead of hydrogen gas, the toy balloon industry is now "big business," selling 360,000 units a year, worth more than $5,000,000. Balloon advertising is increasing.

Rubbering Out Costs—First line tires are being made so durable today that the approximate cost per 1,000 miles is below 58 cents, compared with a cost of $5.46 per 1,000 miles for the best tire of 1914, B. F. Goodrich laboratory records show.

Whirlwind Business?—Windmill shipments in the first four months of 1939 totaled 16,534 units compared with 16,224 units in the like period last year, says the Department of Commerce. Domestic shipments numbered 12,340 units while 4,194 units were exported.

Creditable Record—U. S. manufacturers were able to collect all but $2,000 of every $1,000,000 worth of products sold on credit last year, it is estimated by the National Association of Credit Merchants. Wholesalers collected all but $3,700 on each $1,000,000 of credit extended to customers.

Talk Cheap? — Two billion nickels, weighing an estimated 12,500 tons are deposited annually in public telephone coin boxes of the Bell system, company statistics show.

And Its True—Rainbow trout, transplanted to Puerto Rico from Rocky Mountain streams, are thriving in the tropical rivers and growing at about twice the usual rate because of favorable climatic conditions.

So?—The use of soap has doubled in Puerto Rico in the last 20 years.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅜
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	37	37	37	—1
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 4
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20	20	20	A'g 5
65⅜	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	4	54	52¾	53¼	— ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.65g)	5	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 3
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 4
19	8	Alleg pr pf	2	11½	11½	11½	—1½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	171½	170¾	170¾	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	15	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅜
70⅜	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	70¼	70	70	
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	10	35½	34½	34⅝	—1½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16	16	16	
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 4
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63⅝	62	62	A'g 4
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	32¼	32	32	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	A'g 5
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	3	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	3	43	43	43	— ½
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	10	102½	101¼	101¼	—1¼
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	A'g 4
35	17½	Am Car & Fdry	4	21	20⅞	21	— ¾
55	32	Am Car pf	3	34½	34½	34½	—1
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	2	18	18	18	
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+5
130	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	A'g 2
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 3
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 4
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3½	3½	3½	
6	4¾	Am European	3	5¾	5½	5¾	A'g 3
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	21⅜	20½	20½	—1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 5
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ⅜
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	3	54	53½	53⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2¾	2½	2¾	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	—1¼
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	11	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	2	45½	45	45	—1
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (½g)	1	28	28	28	—1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 3
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	12	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	8	48	46¾	47	—1
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	23	42⅝	41¼	41⅝	—1¼
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	41	11¼	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	16	14¾	14⅜	14¼	— ½
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 5
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	9	46	45	45	—1⅛
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	6	69	68	68	+1⅞
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	9	25½	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	21	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ¼
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	7	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	82	81½	81½	A'g 4
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	18	18	18	A'g 2
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	12	168⅛	166½	166¾	—1¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	2	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ½
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151¼	151¼	151¼	A'g 4
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	47	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
94	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	94	94	94	
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	5	5	5	
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	48	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	11	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	— ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 4
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102	101¾	102	A'g 4
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	38	38	38	A'g 5
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	*4	40½	40	40½	— ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	9	9	9	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jul 27
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	A'g 3
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	+1
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	29	28⅛	26¾	27	—1
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	54½	54½	54½	A'g 4
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	7	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ¾
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 3
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106	106	106	A'g 4
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	19	9	9	9	
48	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ¼
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 19
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 2
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	A'g 4
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	3	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 3
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	30	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	22	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	A'g 2
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	9	12¾	12¼	12¼	—1¼
13	6	Barker Bros	4	8⅞	8½	8½	A'g 2
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	5	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 5
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	19	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	3	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
55⅛	48¼	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	40½	40	40	
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	56	61⅜	59½	60	— ½
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	114¾	114½	114½	— ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	24	24	24	—1¼
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	—1
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	13	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	11	21⅞	20¾	21	—1
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20	20	20	A'g 4
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	14	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	9	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ½
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	A'g 1
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	29	28½	29	A'g 3
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 4
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	9	10¾	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	3	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	A'g 4
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	15	46½	44½	45⅛	—1⅛
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	25	28	27¼	27½	— ½
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
18⅛	9⅜	Bruns-Bal (½g)	18	17⅜	16¾	17	— ½
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	7	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	16	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	2	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	A'g 4
30	16	Bullard Co	61	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	2	30	29½	29½	A'g 4
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	26	18⅛	17¾	18	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	7	13⅝	13	13	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 4
9⅛	5⅜	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 4
23¾	16⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	A'g 4
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3	3	3	A'g 5
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	A'g 4
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	1	19	18½	18½	A'g 4
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	1	1	
8⅜	5	Calumet & Hec	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	1	12	12	12	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	15	18⅜	18	18½	— ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	6	4	4	4	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	33	33	33	Jul 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 3
20½	13½	Carpent St(.55g)	2	16½	16	16	
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 4
94½	66	Case (J I) Co(5e)	3	74½	74½	74½	A'g 5
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	5	43⅞	43	43¼	— ¾
107⅛	102	Caterpil T pf (5)	15	102	102	102	A'g 5
29⅛	13⅜	Celanese Corp	54	27¾	26¼	26⅜	—1
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	6	11¼	11	11	— ¼
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	A'g 5
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Jul 20
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Jul 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	12	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jul 28
40¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	19	35⅝	34¾	35	—1
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Jul 31
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 31
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 27
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 4
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	9	2½	2½	2½	Jul 22
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¾	
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅜	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	46	48	Jul 28
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	4	½	½	½	+ ¼
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6%pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 3
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 5
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jul 29
13½	7	Childs Co	1	8½	8	8½	A'g 5
85¼	53½	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	165	81½	79⅜	79⅝	—1½
14⅜	9	City I & F (.80g)	3	12⅜	12½	12½	A'g 4
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 4
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	3	21½	21	21	—2½
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	4	27¾	27½	27¾	—1¼
60½	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	4	41½	40¾	41½	A'g 5
35⅜	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	14	32¾	32	32	—1
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	4	131¼	129½	131	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	
17¾	11½	Colgate-P (½)	43	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 1
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	5	31	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅜
23¾	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	A'g 4
23½	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
23½	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	93	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	87¾	87½	87½	— ⅜
15⅜	7½	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	5	26¼	26¼	26¼	—1⅛
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	93	93	93	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	9	46	45⅜	45⅞	— ⅜
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	8	109⅜	109½	109⅜	+ ⅜
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	54	53½	53⅝	— ⅛
110⅛	106	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	A'g 4
13¾	9	Coml Solvents	41	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	32	Com'th & South	93	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
72¼	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	26	72	69¾	70¾	—1¼
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	45	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 4
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	A'g 4
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	4	20¼	20	20	
87⅝	58	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7	7	7	A'g 2
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	68	33	32½	32¾	
108½	101⅜	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	107¾	107½	107½	—1
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 4
12½	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	1	11	11	11	
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 4
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80g)	12	7½	7⅜	7½	
11¼	6	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	13⅜	11¼	11¼	A'g 4
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Com Pow pf(4½)	6	101	100⅜	100⅜	A'g 4
16½	9½	Container Corp	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	98	98	98	A'g 4
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	15	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ⅜
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	7	7	7	A'g 4
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	35¾	35	35	
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	17	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21½	20½	Cont O Del (¾g)	9	21	20⅝	21	
21½	16½	Cont Steel (½g)	3	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	A'g 5
66⅛	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	9	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	176	175¾	176	Jul 19
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Coty Internat	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
38	19½	Crane Co	13	21½	21	21	— ½
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¾
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	3	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	A'g 5
13	7½	Crosley Corp	2	10½	10½	10⅛	A'g 3
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	5	26	25½	25⅞	—1
41¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	2	35	35	35	A'g 1
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
14⅜	8	Crown Zel (¾g)	9	10¼	10	10	— ¼
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	7	31½	31	31½	— ⅜
96	62

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

European Crisis Outlook Retards Market in London

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Fears that another European crisis might arise during the August-September parliamentary recess and the view frankly stated by the Opposition that Prime Minister Chamberlain might "do another Munich" while Parliament's restraining hand was withdrawn caused a dull close to last week's stock trading.

Earlier anxiety over the Danzig situation and conflicting ministerial statements by Foreign Secretary ord Halifax that "I cannot encourage anyone to feel complacent about the situation," and Dominions Secretary Sir Thomas Inskip that "war is unlikely" left market men in an uncertain frame of mind.

Dealers Uneasy

Mr. Chamberlain's statement at the close of the parliamentary session Friday that a fleet might be sent to the Far East and fears that the Tokyo discussions might break down contributed to the nervousness of the dealers.

Extensive selling in the gilt-edged market, observers said, was influenced by revision of investment policies of many of the largest institutions and private investors in an endeavor to guard against chaotic wartime changes.

It was reported in City circles that Lloyd's was investing as much as half of its premium income in dollar bonds.

While the exact amount of this income was unknown because of the non-publication of accounts of private firms, it was estimated at around £20,000,000 sterling (about $93,700,000).

Such investment abroad was said to be less an indication of doubts over the future of sterling than a precautionary measure to enable members to meet foreign claims in the event of war.

Not Under Ban

Since such a move would be in the national interest, it was said it would not come under Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon's unofficial ban which put brakes on the transfer of British capital abroad through investment in trans-Atlantics and other foreign stocks.

An unprecedented peacetime government expenditure for defense and increasing employment and trade activity due to the armament program were cited as principal causes of a new high reached by note circulation.

At £520,200,000 sterling (about $2,944,000,000) there was an increase over the previous week of £9,700,000 sterling (about $45,-000,000).

Financial Briefs

For every 100 new cars sold in 1938, auto dealers took 206 used cars, a new high, in trade, according to the annual report of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies for 1938. Repossessions of new cars in per cent of the number financed increased from 2.2 per cent in 1936 to 4.1 per cent in 1937 and 6.3 per cent in 1938. This great increase in repossessions was caused by the sudden and severe depression of the latter half of 1937 which threw many car buyers out of employment and forced them to give up their cars in that year and the next.

Mackubin, Legg & Company have prepared a circular, entitled "Investment Essentials in Insurance Stocks," illustrating the exceptional degree in which stocks of this group afford the fundamental investment values that ultimately produce maximum capital gains and increasing income.

Out of every dollar spent this year in small home construction, 41 cents will go to create jobs for workmen directly on the site, while a large part of the 59 cents going for materials will pay wages in mills, factories and quarries where the building supplies are produced, according to John D. Biggers, President of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America (SF) (2.40)	34¾	36¾
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	17	18½
Bank of New York (14)	407	417
Bankers Trust (2)	54½	56½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	72¾	77¾
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	32½	34½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47¼	49¼
Commercial (8)	172	178
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (3)	55¾	58¾
Empire Trust (.60)	11	12
First Nat (Bost) (2)	43¾	45¾
First National (100)	1825	1868
Guaranty Trust (12)	269	274
Irving Trust (.60)	11¼	12¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	39½	41½
National City (1)	25¼	26¼
New York Trust (5)	110½	113½
Public (1½)	29¼	31¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	3¾	4¾

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (3a)	110	114
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	46½	48½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	31	32
American Equitable (1)	20½	22
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13¼	14¾
American Reinsurance (1.80)	42	44
American Reserve (1½)	24¼	25¾
American Surety (2½)	51¼	53¼
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
City of New York (1.20)	23	24½
Connecticut Gen Life (.80)	28½	30½
Contin Casualty (1.20a)	23¼	25¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	138	150
Firem's Nwk (.40)	9¼	10½
Gen Reinsur (1a)	42¾	45
Glens Falls (1.60)	38¼	40¼
Globe & Republic (½)	10¾	12¼
Globe & Rutgers	20	22¾
Great American Ins (1a)	25¼	27¼
Hanover (1.20)	26½	28
Hartford Fire (2)	78½	81½
Home Ins (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Homestead (1)	18¼	19¾
Mass Bond (3½)	57¼	58¾
N Hmpshire (1.60a)	46½	48½
Nat Fire (2)	61	63
Nor River (1)	24	26½
Phoenix (2a)	77	81
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	35	36½
St Paul Fire (8)	232	239
Springfield (4½a)	123½	126½
Travelers (4)	453	470
Sun Life (15)	370	420
U S Fid & G (1)	21½	22¾
U S Fire (2)	81½	83½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.01	11.07	10.82	10.91	11.14
Dec.	11.47	11.47	11.19	11.28	11.46
March	11.65	11.65	11.50	11.60	11.81

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '47-'43	110.18	110.18	110.18
1 4¼s '52-'47	121.30	121.30	121.30
2 2¾s '51-'48	108.17	108.17	108.17
1 2½s '48	106.16	106.16	106.16
25 3s '55-'51	111.29	111.29	111.29
2 2¾s '59-'56	108.00	108.00	108.00
10 2¾s '63-'58	107.16	107.16	107.16
3 2¾s '65-'60	107.16	107.16	107.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

16 3s '47 '42	106.3	106.3	106.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	104	104	104
5 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28	27¾	27¾
10 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
11 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	95¾	96
24 Am&For P 5s 2030	62¾	61½	61½
20 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	110½	110¼	110¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109½	109½
17 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109⅞	109¾	109¾
1 Am WW & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Ang C Nitra deb'67	27	27	27
1 Arm Del 4s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Arm Del 4s'55	100⅜	100	100⅜
14 AT&SF 4s '95	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Atl & Cha AL 5s'44	96⅝	96½	96½
30 A C Line cit 4s'52	65	65	65
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	63	63	63
1 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	22	22	22
13 B&O 1st 5s'48	63	62	63
2 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	63	63	63
13 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
8 B&O cv 4½s'60	12¾	12½	12½
1 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
9 B&O 1st 4s'48	62½	62	62½
1 B&O S W 5s'50	43	43	43
1 Bang & Aro cn5s'51	87	87	87
8 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Bell TPa 5s'60	136½	136½	136½
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107	107	107
27 Beth Stl 3¾s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Beth Stl 3½s'52	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	33	33	33
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s'55	7	7	7
29 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	79¾	79¼	79¼
1 Bkly UnEl 1st5s'50	88	88	88
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	114¼	113⅞	113⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	113½	113½	113½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	99	98¼	98¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'57g	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Bush Term 4s '52	71	71	71
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102½	102½	102½
5 Can Sou 5s '62	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	96⅛	96	96
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	85	85	85
3 Can Pac 4s perp	72¾	72¼	73¼
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	108	108	108
10 Carriers G Gen 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	33	33	33
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	51¼	50½	50½
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
1 C&O 4½s '92	124¼	124¼	124¼
7 C&O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 CBA&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 CB&Q 4½s '77	91⅝	91¼	91¼
27 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
11 CB&Q 3½s ref '49	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15¾	15¾	15¾
19 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19¼	18⅝	19
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	3½	3½	3½
11 CM&P & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 CM&P&P a-j 5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 CRI&P 4s '88	13½	13½	13½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109½	109½	109½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '62	95	94¾	95
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
15 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
4 CCC&StLWWVa4s'40	95	95	95
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91	91	91
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 Col F & I 5s '43	103	103	103
1 Col & So 4½s '80	29	29	29
13 Colombia G 5s '52 May	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103	103⅛
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
42 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	123½	122⅝	122⅞
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	109	109	109
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
13 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
14 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	106	106	106
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108⅛	107¾	107¾
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Container 5s '43	99¾	99¾	99¾
14 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	36½	36½	36½
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	33½	33	33
7 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
11 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	59	58½	58½
1 Del P&L 4¼s '89	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 D & R G 4s '36	9	9	9
2 D & R G West 5s '55	3	3	3
1 D & R G West 5s '55	7	7	7
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	111	111	111
10 DulMissabe&I 3½s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 Erie rfg 5s '67	10¼	10	10
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	10½	10	10
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	103	103	103
20 Firestone T&T3½s'48	105¾	105¼	105¼
4 Fla E Gst 5s '74	7	7	7
10 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57	57	57
8 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62	62	62
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	17¼	16½	17¼
14 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99½	99½	99½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	88¼	86¼	88¼
28 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	86¾	86	86
21 Gt Nor 4s '46G	90¼	89¾	90¼
1 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	87	87	87
1 Gulf &Sh I 5s '52 st	85¼	85¼	85¼
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	32½	32½
7 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14	14
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	52¼	51¾	51¾
5 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '52	60½	60½	60½
5 Interb R Tr 6s '52	34	34	34
11 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64¾	63½	63½
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56	56	56
4 Int Paper 6s '55	91	90¾	91
1 Int Paper 5s '47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
21 Int T&T 5s '55	65½	65	65
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2½	2½	2½
1 Jones&Laugh Stl4¼s'61	95	95	95
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104	104	104
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	88¼	87½	87½
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	16½	16½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14	14	14
3 Liquid Carb 4s'47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	108½	108½	108½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	88	88	88
8 Louisia&Ark 5s'69	85½	84⅞	85½
2 Lou&N 5s 2003	99½	99½	99½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91⅝	91¼	91¼
5 LouisN un 4s'50	100¾	100¼	100¼
10 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 L&N Pad&M 4s'46	101	100⅞	101
10 Manhat Ry 4s'90	64	63¾	64
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	62	62	62
1 McCrory Strs 5s'51	107	107	107
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104½	104½
26 Mich Con Gas 4s'43	102½	102¾	102¾
15 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7	6⅞	6⅞
4 Mo-Ill 5s '50	70¼	70	70
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	19½	19	19
1 M-K-Tex 5s '67	8	8	8
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15	15	15
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 F	15	15	15
2 MonWPaPro4½s '60	109½	109½	109½
5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '85	109½	109¾	109
9 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100⅝	100½	100½
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38⅞	38½	38½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36½	36½	36½
12 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	41½	40½	40½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	45¼	43½	45¼
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
8 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¾	103½	103¾
1 N Engr T&T 4½s '61 B	129¾	129¾	129¾
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	110¼	110¼	110¼
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56½	56	56
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50½	50	50
2 NYC cn 4s '98	57⅛	56½	56½
10 NYC 3½s '48	75¾	75¼	75¼
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	59	58	59
4 NYC & HR 4s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
2 NYCh&StL 4s '41	63½	63½	63½
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
20 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	51¼	50¾	50¾
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	51½	51½	51½
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	126	126	126
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14½	14¼	14½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107⅜	107¼	107¾
15 NY W&Bost 4½s '48	3¾	3½	3¾
2 NY Tex&Mex 5s '46 st	88	88	88
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝
11 Nor Pac 4s 2047	89½	88¾	89½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47½	47½	47½
10 Nor Sta Pow3¼s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
3 Ont Pw N Falls 5s '43	112½	112½	112½
1 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
4 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s '52A	78	78	78
1 Pac Coast 4½s '46	109	109	109
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	211¾	211¾	211¾
3 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
2 Para Braw 3s '55 st	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
8 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	81½	81½	81½
1 Parmelee 7 8s '44	50	50	50
2 Pen Co 4s '52 F	104½	104½	104½
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
1 Pen RR 4½s '84E	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pen RR 3½s '70	90	90	90
21 Pen RR 3½s '80	86	86	86
1 Peo GL&CChi5s'47	116½	116½	116½
3 Peoria&E st 4s'40	38¾	48½	38½
8 Pere Marq 5s'56	64½	64½	64½
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	108	108	108
31 Phila Co 5s'67	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110	110
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3½	3½	3½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Philippine Ry 4s'37	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Philips Pet 3s'48	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17 PCC&StL 5s'70A	106	106	106
9 PCC&StL 4s'75	105⅛	105¼	105
12 PCC&StL 4½s'77	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
20 PCC&StL 4½s40A	105	105	105
1 PittW&Va 4½s'60C	30¾	30¾	30¾
46 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	80¾	79¾	79¾
1 Porto Ri A Tobac'42	26	26¼	26¼
10 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	14	14	14
7 PubSvcNoIll 3½s'68	109½	109	109½
2 Purity Bak 5s'48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Ready 4½s'97B	73½	73¼	73¼
5 Repub Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
5 StLIM&S&nR&G '33	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	107	107	107
2 Richfield Oil 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
8 Repub Stl 4½s '56	95	95	95
22 St L S F 4s '50 A	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 St L SW 5s '52	18	18	18
7 St L SW 1st 4s '89	59½	59¾	59¾
4 Shulco 6½s '46	20	20	20
5 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	2½	2½	2½
4 Simmons cv 5s '52	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	45¼	45	45
6 Sou Pac 4½s '81	45¼	45½	45½
28 So Pac 4½s '69	45¾	44½	44½
1 So Pas cit 4s '49	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50½	50⅝	50⅛
12 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	85	85	85
29 South Ry gen 4s '456	55	53½	53½
6 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 S W Gas & El 4s '60	105	105	105
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	106	105¾	106
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	92¼	92	92¼
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105	105	105
22 Tex Corp 3s '59	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Third Ave 4s '60	87	87	87
17 Third Ave adj 5s '60	42½	42¼	42¾
2 Third Ave 4s '60	89	89	89
25 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
11 UnPacrfg 4s 2008	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 UnRys StL 4s '34	30¼	30¼	30¼
31 US Steel 3¼s '48	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
1 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	101½	101½	101½
10 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¼	101¼	101¾
5 Util P&L 5s '59	80	80	80
5 Va&SW cn 5s '58	57½	57½	57½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Westch Lt 5s '50	129½	129½	129½
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 West Shore 4s 2361	50¼	50¼	50½
1 Westin Md 4s '52	83¾	83½	83¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107	107	107
7 Western Un 5s '51	73⅜	72½	72½
8 Western Un 5s '60	72¾	72	72
1 Western Un 4½s '50	68	68	68
9 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	97½	97½	97½
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	102	102
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	9¼	9¼	9¼
16 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108¼	108	108
9 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	106	106
16 Youngst S&T 4s '48	105¾	105	105

Foreign Bonds

4 Agr M Bk 6s '47	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Agr M Bk 6s '48	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Antioquia 7s '45 B	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝
4 Antioquia 7s '45C	14½	14½	14½
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	14½	14½	14½
35 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77¼	77¼	77¼
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77¼	76⅞	77
8 Argentine 4½s '71	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 Argentine 4½s '71	87	87	87
5 Australia 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
4 Australia 4½s '56	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Belgium 7s '55	112	111¾	111¾
3 Belgium 6½s '49	106⅛	106	106
7 Belgium 6s '55	103½	103	103½
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 Brazil 8s '41	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 BuenA4½s4½s Aug'76	54¼	54¼	54½
11 Canada 5s '52	109¾	109¼	109¼
1 Canada 2¾s '45	103½	103½	103½
4 Canada 2¾s '44	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '61	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	14	14	14
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14	13¾	14
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '57	14	14	14
8 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	10	10	10
4 Chile 7s '42	15	15	15
1 Chile 7s '42 asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	11	10⅝	11
13 Chile 6s ''61 Jan	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11	11	11
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	11	14¾	15
2 Chile 6s '62 asd	11	11	11
4 Chile 6s '63	15	15	15
4 Chile 6s '63 asd	11	11	11
8 Chilean Mun 7s '60	12¾	12¼	12¾
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26½	26½	26½
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26¾	26½	26½
6 Copenhag 5s '52	82½	82½	82½
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	78	78½	78½
7 Cuba 5½s '53	101½	101½	101½
1 Cuba 4½s '77	51	51	51
2 Denmark 6s '42	97	97	97
3 Denmark 5½s '55	92	92	92
2 Dresd 7s '45	20½	20½	20½
1 GerCAgLoans8½s'58	24	24	24
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	22½	22½	22½
1 GtCon&IPJap 7s '44	74¼	74¼	74¼
42 Italy 7s 1951	60	60	60
1 Met Water 5½s '50	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Japan 5½s '65	51	51	51
14 Japan 6½s '54	70	70	70
4 Norway 6s '43	104

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports Decrease 11 P. C. in First Six Months of 1939

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Level Off at 60 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States leveled off at 60 per cent during the past week after rising sharply for three weeks, according to the magazine Steel. Demand for finished products is sustained, however, and the outlook is encouraging.

"One of the most favorable market developments is the prospect for a more rapid upturn shortly in automotive steel shipments," says the report, "following the lull imposed by labor trouble. Since some steel already had been produced in anticipation of motor car requirements, prolongation of the tool and die workers strike had possibilities of retarding future operations.

Miscellaneous Demand

"Miscellaneous steel users still account for more than their usual share of total business. This situation may be changed the next 30 days as automotive operations expand, although at the same time a declining trend is indicated in requirements of heavy products for building and engineering construction.

"Previous orders for structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars will keep mills and fabricators fairly well engaged for a number of weeks, but inquiries and awards are slower. Temporarily offsetting the reduced activity in these products are heavier orders for pipe line and shipbuilding material. Recent line pipe bookings total 42,500 tons, while the navy has bought 21,300 tons of plates and sheets for two battleships.

"Daily average pig iron production in July was 7.6 per cent ahead of June and 94.3 per cent larger than a year ago. Total output the first seven months of 14,877,167 gross tons was nearly 63 per cent greater than in the 1938 period. July showed a net gain of 12 in number of active blast furnaces.

"Automobile assemblies are near the year's lowest level, but by the end of this month are scheduled to be headed upward. Last week saw a further drop of 12,000 units to 28,250. This output was nearly double the total a year ago.

"Tin plate production has spurted 3 points to 68 per cent. The rise is regarded as only temporary, since specifications are declining seasonally. Current and prospective export business in tin plate continues active," concludes the report.

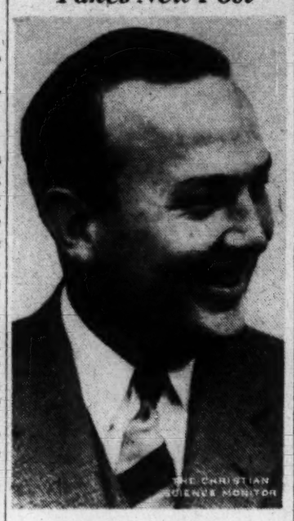
Schedules Steady

Unusually steady schedules prevailed in the various steelmaking districts last week to hold the national average unchanged at 60 per cent. This compares with 40 per cent a year ago. Gains of 7 points to 58 per cent at Buffalo and 28 points to 68 per cent in New England were offset by a 14-point decline to 70 per cent in Birmingham.

Unchanged districts included Pittsburgh at 50 per cent, Chicago at 56, eastern Pennsylvania at 41, Wheeling at 79, Cleveland at 73, Cincinnati at 31, Detroit at 64, Youngstown at 54 and St. Louis at 47½.

Scrap markets continue bullish, with price composite up 5 cents to $14.96 on an increase in eastern Pennsylvania. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.60.

Takes New Post



Frank R. Pierce

Appointed General Sales Manager of the Kelvinator Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Mr. Pierce was former Manager of the Household Sales Division of General Motors Frigidaire.

Japan May Step Up Buying Essential Raw Goods in U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Japanese buying of copper in this market caused discussion in financial circles of the possibility Japan may be stepping up its purchases of essential raw materials in the United States as a result of Washington's six-months notice of intention to end the 1911 commercial pact.

Japan, one of the largest takers of American copper, was estimated in metal quarters to have bought from 2,000 to 3,000 tons Aug. 4, the first sizable purchase since the United States served notice of the abrogation of the trade agreement.

This market, metal authorities said, has been Japan's chief source of copper, a key war material. Out of exports totaling 370,545 tons in 1938, it was pointed out, Japan took 108,940, consisting of metal from foreign as well as domestic mines passing through American hands.

Apparently seeking new sources of supply, copper men said, Japan recently has been increasing purchases of copper ore and concentrates in South America. Aside from that source, the largest supplies of copper available for the world market are in Canada and South Africa, both within the British Empire.

The Japanese buyers, market reports said, paid 10.70 to 10.75 cents a pound for the latest purchases, an increase of about one-quarter of a cent over the domestic quotation.

Imports Increase 14 Per Cent Over Total Year Before

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that the United States exported 11 per cent less but imported 14 per cent more in the first six months of this year than in the same period a year ago.

A sharp reduction in European purchases of United States agricultural products was primarily responsible for the decreased exports, Secretary Hopkins said. Increased United States purchases of crude materials and semi-manufactures accounted for the increased imports, he reported.

Exports to England Off

Exports to the United Kingdom, principal market for American agricultural products, declined 10 per cent in value during the six-month period, the Department said, while agricultural shipments decreased considerably, it continued, exports of finished manufactures to the Kingdom increased in value.

At the same time, imports from the United Kingdom increased 41 per cent due in large part, the department reported, to increased receipts of rayon filaments, tin and platinum.

Total value of exports to all countries, including re-exports, was placed at $1,415,427,000, compared with the $1,590,788,000 for the first half of last year. Imports totaled $1,094,563,000. In the first half of 1938 they were $960,955,000.

The slump in grain exports was pronounced, such shipments being valued at less than $40,000,000 in the first six months of this year, compared with more than $120,000,000 in the 1938 period.

Increased purchases of wool, hides and skins helped swell the import total. Imports from Argentina increased 48 per cent, from British South Africa 51 per cent and from Australia 98 per cent.

Exports to Latin America—especially Argentina, Chile and Cuba—were smaller during the first four or five months, but showed improvement in most cases after that time.

Japan Buys Metals

Japan bought more manufactured articles, but this increase was more than offset by reductions in purchases of raw cotton and crude petroleum, the department said. Exports to Japan of copper, steel scrap, metal working machinery, gasoline and lubricating oil increased in value. The value of imports from Japan increased 5 per cent, but the department said this was due chiefly to increased prices for raw silk.

The department said the decline in exports to the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland and Germany, which were important buyers of American grain last year, was in each instance sharper than the general decrease in the total export trade of the United States.

Wheeler Promises Practical Probe Of Telegraph Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Burton Wheeler (D-Montana) of the Senate Commerce Committee has promised a "quick business-like practical investigation" of the telegraph industry.

The chairman of the committee which will conduct the investigation conferred with representatives of federal agencies concerned with the telegraph industry.

Senator Wheeler said in a statement that he told these officials "that 'knifing in the back' tactics brought on by intra-departmental differences over bills had killed many an important bill in the past few years and that he didn't intend to see it happen with legislation in which he is concerned."

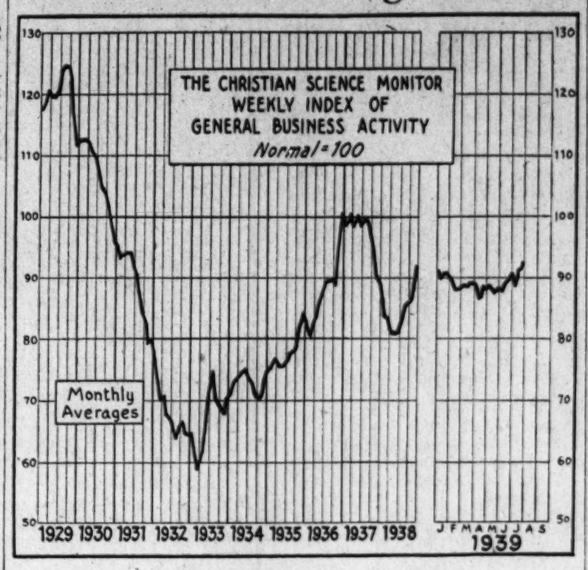
The committee will study "tendencies toward consolidation and monopoly" and recommend legislation to the Senate by January 5, 1940.

Senator Wheeler asked $25,000 for the study but the Senate voted only $5,000. The Senator said this would be sufficient "if we have the full co-operation of the departments concerned."

Mead Corp. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Mead Corp., paper manufacturers with wide property holdings, reported net profit for the 24 weeks ended June 17 of $157,219, or $1.94 a share on combined preferred stocks, compared with $217,459, or less than one cent a common share, for the 24 weeks ended June 11, 1938.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Advances to New High for Year



Recording a substantial increase for the last week in July The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity closed the month at the highest level for the year and the highest since December 24, 1938. On July 29, the index registered 92.5 (prel.) compared with 91.4 only July 22 and 84.5 on July 30, of last year.

Electric power accounted largely for the substantial rise in the index, advancing to a new high for the year and countering a slight seasonal decline. As a consequence the adjusted index touched the highest level since September 1937.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings recorded a moderate advance contrary to seasonal expectations and the adjusted index reached the best level since early May. Banks debits outside New York City, on the other hand, dropped back during the week, in line, though, with intramonthly seasonal expectations, and the adjusted index for this series held steady for the week.

Steel output leveled off last week at 60 per cent of capacity and automobile production dropped further as more producers were switching to 1940 model production. Of the major producers only Ford is operating at a regular schedule.

Activity in cotton textiles has shown a moderate easing and building operations have not sustained the gains previously recorded.

Retail trade activity showed substantial gains over a year ago, averaging from 6 to 10 per cent higher.

The following table gives the combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jul 29,* 1939	Jul 22, 1939	Jul 30, 1938
Combined index	92.5	91.4	84.5
Bk debits outside NYC	90.5	90.5	84.8
Elec power production	99.2	97.1	91.0
Misc carloadings	81.3	80.8	71.2

*Preliminary.

Consolidated Steel To Build 4 Vessels For $1,890,000 Each

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Maritime Commission announced it had accepted a bid by the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., of Los Angeles, to construct four C-1 cargo vessels for $1,890,000 each.

The commission said, however, that a contract would not be formally awarded until disposal of a low bid by the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering Company.

Officials added informally that the Los Angeles company would build the four vessels.

They explained that only a technicality was involved since under the law the low bid must be accepted or rejected formally before other contracts can be awarded.

Consolidated's bid was made on an adjusted price basis for full-scantling type, steam-propelled vessels. The first of the four ships is to be delivered about 15 months after signing of the contract.

The four will be placed in service on the Pacific Argentine Brazil Line, which operates from Pacific Coast ports to the east coast of South America, Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad by way of the Panama Canal.

Bridgeport Brass Issue Sold Privately

NEW YORK (AP) — The Bridgeport Brass Co., has sold privately $3,500,000 serial debenture bonds carrying interest rates running from 3 per cent to 4¼ per cent, it was disclosed in a statement filed by the company with the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The New York Trust Co. subscribed for $1,250,000 of the issue; the Aetna Life Insurance Co. $1,200,000 and the Travelers Insurance Co. $1,050,000.

Of the proceeds $2,500,000 will be used for retirement of outstanding 3½ per cent notes maturing Dec. 31, 1940, and the balance applied to working capital

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock prices sold off Friday last week, after having bounced like a balloon at the ceiling of 145 on the Dow-Jones' industrials for nearly three weeks. They swam and they swam but they couldn't get over the dam, so 'if they can't go up they have to go down.' No trend lines of any sort were broken, however, and they could drop twice as far without getting off onto a soft shoulder.

The utilities were the feature. On Thursday eight out of the 10 most active stocks and nine out of the first 15 were utilities. Their current strength seems to have started with the Conference Committee decision to let TVA have $61,500,000 and no more, to buy out Tennessee Electric Power. Commonwealth & Southern preferred is up nearly 20 points and the whole utility ark's amoverin'. Telephone was strong too as the House got enthusiastic over slashing the third deficiency bill and cut the $210,000 the Federal Communications Commission wanted to continue investigating ATT. The company is more popular politically than the Commission.

News Fairly Good

The business news back of the market was fairly good, not as good as in recent weeks. Steel operations leveled off at the 60 per cent level, though scrap steel went up another 50 cents to $16-$16.50 for heavy melting number one at Pittsburgh. Operations are expected to resume the uptrend soon, as automobile orders come in. Iron Age was quite optimistic. It looks again as though General Motors' strike will end soon, though Chrysler is marked next for trouble. However, an upturn in business is the logical time for strikes and there is a Street maxim, never sell on strikes. The current unseasonal decline in motor output is fully explainable by the early model change-over, and is accumulating future benefits like works of supererogation, for dealer stocks are evaporating and the slow-down will soon have to be more than made up.

The Federal Reserve Board index is now estimated to have reached 99 in July and expected to make 100 in August. This is as good as anybody expected. American Telephone reported 11,200 new subscribers in July against a loss of 6,700 in July, 1938, and July, 1938 was an optimistic month.

The political news was better than the business news. On Wednesday morning as the market was advancing there was a phony rumor round the floor of the Stock Exchange that the President would soon promise not to run again—despite John Hamilton's hope that he will.

The surprising rout of spending-lending was taken favorably, being the second time recently the market has not agreed with Mr. Roosevelt. The House seemed to have gotten quite out of hand in cutting down New Deal proposals, and the psychological effect on the market offset (at least until Friday) the contemplated loss of Government spending stimulant. People in the Street had a little chuckle when the SEC's request of $102,000 for a London office was cut out.

Watch Foreign News

The decline might have in part come from the foreign news. New York has been following London up, and for several days London has been going down. Any decline in the market can always be explained by war scares anyway. The business revival in Britain and France is getting notice here. British industrial indices are fast recovering the loss since 1937 and 1937 was well above 1929.

Armament outlays are running four times the 1936 level and two thirds the increase is on the cuff. Bottlenecks are expected to appear in British industry as the wheels get going full speed, and that will mean markets for American industry. Our machinery exports are increasing rapidly.

Business has picked up similarly in France, without the usual over-capitalization in the form of higher prices, and despite the relaxation of the 40-hour week limit unemployment is no greater than a year ago. The gold flow to this country has ebbed almost to a standstill.

London confidence is largely responsible for two mark-ups in the price of lead here last week and the step-up in the price of copper to 10½ cents. Phelps-Dodge went to 10½ cents a little while ago and the other two have now followed. July copper sales of 181,000 tons made an all-time record month.

In the bond market Treasuries are very dull, floating at their recent tops, while second-grades have been rising. The Quebec offering was successful, and quite a lot of utility refundings are still expected. The Washington Gas Light offering did well, an operating property being shed by its holding company to conform with the death-sentence. It is said that the SEC will soon put the pressure on for more rapid disintegrations.

German Refunding

The Street was wearied by the SEC's curiously doctrinaire position on the German refunding. The Germans are ready to pay up some $60,000,000 of over-due interest on their debts here—in the form of new debts. They refunded this way two years ago. But the SEC has authority under the Securities Act of 1933 to require "full disclosure" of a foreign borrower's financial position, so it has asked the German government for pertinent budget information as a prerequisite to the refunding. Anybody but an SEC official knows that means there will be no refunding; hardly anybody nowadays knows the budget position even of the United States.

The German government is not trying to borrow fresh money here, but merely to give its tired creditors some solace for their lost interest in the form of further promises. Net effect of the SEC ruling, therefore, is not to bother the little Dictator's men but to disappoint American investors, whom the 1933 Act is supposed to protect.

Bankers still fume over the Steagall Bill (now H. R. 6971) to liberalize the Federal Home Loan Bank Act though it hasn't a snowball's chance of passage this year. It would make the rediscount facilities of the Home Loan banks more attractive to savings banks and life insurance companies, broaden the portfolio powers of saving and loan societies virtually to the same as those of savings banks, and cut the "insurance" premium payable to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and require that corporation to pay up shareholders of defaulting societies as rapidly as the FDIC is authorized to pay up deposits in closed banks.

The bankers say these and other items in the bill mosaic together to make a "third banking system," but the home loan people say they merely want to set up a sound mortgage banking system and they wish the commercial banks would keep out of the mortgage business.

New Process Is Seen Giving U. S. Needed Manganese

NEW YORK (AP) — Manganese, the strategic war mineral, is assured to the United States in an announcement in Mining and Metallurgy, the official journal of American mining engineers.

A new extraction process is described which gets this ore in Cuba from deposits that had been considered too low-grade to be useful on a large scale.

"Starch" in Steel

Manganese is the "starch" in steel. The United States has been getting this mineral from Russia. The only other sources of high grade manganese have been India, the gold coast of Africa and Brazil. The need for manganese in steel making in war is so acute that last winter mining engineers meeting in New York advised storing this metal instead of gold.

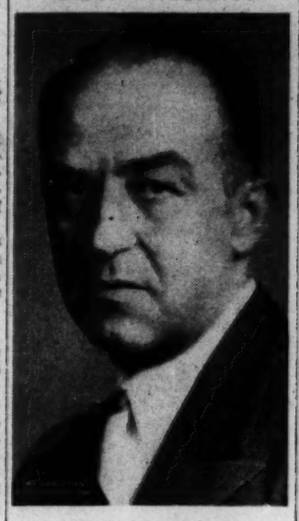
The Cuban manganese deposits lie near Santiago. They were apparently deposited as sediments, at times when the island of Cuba sank beneath the sea. Engineers from Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Colorado School of Mines were called in to solve the problem of floating out these bits of manganese in a mixture of water and other chemicals.

Work Sponsored

The work was sponsored by the Freeport Sulphur Company, which organized the Cuban-American Manganese Corporation to do the mining. In eight years work, the mining journal says, the problems have been solved to the point where this Cuban company, in competition with the foreign sources, last year supplied the United States with 27 per cent of its imported manganese.

As 20 of the states in the United States possess low-grade manganese deposits, the mining journal says the Cuban success may point the way to scientific improvements that will make it possible for the United States to mine its own manganese. Meanwhile the prospects are that in case of war Cuba can supply all that is needed.

Steel Executive



Philip M. Guba

Appointed eastern sales manager of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. He has been manager of sales, Chicago district sales office since 1938. Mr. Guba will maintain headquarters both at New York and Pittsburgh.

Foreclosures Off 8 P. C. in June On Non-Farm Properties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The decline in real estate foreclosures on other than farm properties continued downward in June amounting to 6.8 per cent less than May and 8 per cent less than in the comparable month of 1938, officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said in a preliminary analysis of nation-wide reports.

The favorable nature of the decline is further emphasized by comparing it with the June-May drop over the past five years which has averaged only 1.6 per cent, the Board's Division of Research and Statistics pointed out. About 85 per cent of the foreclosures were on individual homes and 15 per cent on apartment houses and other business properties.

The decrease in the first half of this year was preliminarily estimated to be 10.4 per cent below that in the similar period of 1938 and 53.5 per cent lower than in the first six months of 1935, the first year in which the present downward trend became evident.

Non-farm foreclosures in June numbered 9,870 in 1,349 reporting communities, as against a total figure for all reporting communities — representing 64 per cent of all non-farm properties in the country—of 10,590 in May and 10,704 in June, 1938. Preliminarily estimated foreclosures in the first half of this year of 57,357 were 6,224 beneath those in the like period of 1938.

Argentina Renews Trade Relations With Italy by Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Anent the protocol signed in Rome whereby Italy will import an annual amount of Argentine products valued at 460,000,000 lire (approximately $24,000,000), Italy is chiefly interested in selling textiles to Argentina. It hopes to increase this class of business with the development of the chemical industry. In co-operation with Argentine officials, it has arranged a list of imports from Argentina to make up the agreed 460,000,000 lire. Wheat accounts for 120, wool 75, meat 55, hides 35, linseed 30 and cotton 25 millions.

Argentines, because of traditional ties, are pleased with the pact, but they are the first to recognize that it consecrates a reduction in trade caused largely by the world crisis and Italian autarchical policy. It sets a value on Italo-Argentine trade of about one-third what it was a decade ago.

Operation of the agreement requires the customary exchange control and prior import permits system. Lately the Argentine authorities had placed a virtual prohibition on Italian imports because, it was alleged, Rome had not acted up to its purchase promises. This local refusal speeded up negotiations for the present pact.

Stewart-Warner Earns Net Of $200,261 in Half Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The Stewart-Warner Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the six months ended June 30 a net profit of $200,261, compared with a net loss of $363,310 in the like 1938 period.

The profit for the first six months this year was equal to 16 cents a share. James E. Knowlson, Chairman, and J. E. Otis, Jr., President, in a letters to stockholders said the company was "in much better shape today to take advantage of any up-swing in general business."

The corporation makes automobile parts, radios and refrigerators. Its plants are located here, and in Indianapolis, Bridgeport, Conn., and Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Plan to Maintain Artificial Props Under Farm Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm officials are going ahead with plans to maintain artificial props under prices of major agricultural products after Congress, in one of its final acts, voted $119,000,000 to restore the capital stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The appropriation gave the agency about $250,000,000 for loans to farmers on surpluses of wheat, corn, cotton, wool, dairy and other farm products withheld from markets until prices improve.

Prices Lifted

Officials explain that such loans, made at rates in excess of market prices, tend to lift and maintain prices above what they otherwise would be.

For example, loans are being made on wheat stored on farms at rates averaging about 61 cents a bushel. While local prices are slightly below these rates, officials believe they would be considerably lower if it were not for the loans.

The corporation expects to use about $100,000,000 for wheat loans and about the same amount for corn loans. The balance will be held for the other commodities.

The agency already has $550,000,000 invested in loans on cotton, totaling about 11,050,000 bales. Officials doubt there will be any material demand for cotton loans this season, inasmuch as market prices are above rates at which loans would be made.

Corn Loans

With corn selling as low as 28 cents a bushel in local markets in the Midwest, the Government plans to offer loans at between 55 and 57 cents a bushel. It also is offering farmers 7 cents a bushel to keep 257,000,000 bushels of old corn stored under loans for another year.

When loans expire, farmers have the privilege of paying them off and reclaiming their stored crops, or of surrendering the crops as full payment of their obligations.

The loans to be made are in addition to $778,000,000 in farm benefit payments authorized by Congress.

New Home Loans Up $42,178,000 in Year

WASHINGTON (AP) —The Home Loan Bank Board said that savings, building and loan associations showed a $42,178,000 increase in loans for new home construction during the year which ended June 30.

The advance from $177,548,000 to $219,726,000 was reported by the 3,897 members of the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company
Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation
The Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad Company
Baltimore, Maryland

IN THE
District Court of the United States
For the District of Maryland

IN THE MATTER OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, Petitioner. — In Proceedings for A Railroad Adjustment No. 9294

TO ALL PERSONS IN INTEREST WITH RESPECT TO THE PLAN OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY FOR MODIFICATION OF INTEREST CHARGES AND MATURITIES (INCLUDING BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY, BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD CORPORATION AND CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY), DATED AUGUST 15, 1938.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, entered July 31st, 1939, in the above-entitled proceedings that:

(a) Petitions of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway Company, Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation and The Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroad Company, filed on July 28, 1939 under Chapter XV of the Bankruptcy Act of the United States, have been duly approved as properly filed under said Chapter XV.

(b) A hearing on the Plan for Modification of Interest Charges and Maturities, dated August 15, 1938, filed with said petitions, will be held before the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland on the 18th day of September, 1939, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Room of the United States District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, at or after which hearing the Court may approve and confirm said Plan as filed or as modified in the manner provided in said Chapter XV, whereupon the Plan so approved and confirmed will be binding upon said petitioners and upon all creditors and security holders thereof. The Court may allow such interventions of persons in interest as it may deem just and proper, but any person in interest shall have the right to present evidence and be heard thereon, in person or by attorney, with or without intervention.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
By GEO. M. SHRIVER, Senior Vice-President

Dated: August 7th, 1939.
By Order of the Court.

1832 1939

Friendliness

A genuine desire to provide the community with a helpful and friendly banking service has been a fundamental policy of this Bank for over one hundred years, since 1832.

Branches from coast to coast in Canada

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON
LONDON, ENGLAND

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space one lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-Card Assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Two other popular boxes: Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1, up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS 147 Essex Dept. 1-G Boston, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card Gift! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profits 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & SUGDEN 749 Monroe Dept. 48 Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest foils, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-84, Mass.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
The Maryland
Smart Residential Apartment
939 East South Temple Street — Was 3433

POSTAGE STAMP AUCTIONS

"AGATHON FABEROE" Collections of Finland and Poland. October 9th, 10th. Special illustrated catalogue 50c post free. H. R. Harmer, 131-137 New Bond St., London, W. 1, Eng.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for beautiful female Irish Setter, country preferred. State details. Write Box J-4, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study and recreation; lovely countryside; brooks, groves; cool nights; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele; rates, $17 to $21. Booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

SACRIFICE—For cash, quick sale, a $12,000 property for one-half; 8 rooms, improvements, barn, garage, large high lot, shrubbery, fruit, garden. OWNER, Box 71, Jordan, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADIES—Ambitious, for good income; start small private hosiery, lingerie, dress business at home; no investment; liberal commission. HELIX CO., 300 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 435 Fort Washington Ave. (180th)—unusual, homelike front; near church, transportation; elevator, running water. DeCamp, Apt. 5-G.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MONTREAL, Que.—First class accommodation, $1.00 and $1.50; free parking, near Christian Science church. 1820 Sherbrooke W. Wi. 7348.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER or housemother; anywhere. Write Box A-6, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4400 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

HAVE YOU TRIED
DR. LOCKE SHOES!
. . . they're bringing solid comfort to those who never before were able to find complete satisfaction. Designed by the famed Dr. Locke and exclusive with . . .
Braunsteins
The Fashion Capital of Delaware

Interior, Exterior
Painting Glass Hardware
BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Helen M. Wollaston
300 WEST NINTH STREET
Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes
Priced $16.95 to $59.95
Complete range of sizes

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

◆ "Everybody's Store" ◆
in Wilmington is
CROSBY & HILL CO.

George W. Rodgers
Invites You to Visit His New and Different
FURNITURE STORE
Specializing in Early ..merican Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store — 115 W. 9th St.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Rose Hanskat's Stayform
Solves the Corset Problem
Aids Correct Posture
Different from a corset. Exclusive. For every type of figure.
PHONE FOR APPOINTMENT
COlumbia 6724
LILIAN L. DIXON
Washington, D. C.

MRS. JACK HAYES
Real Estate
Insurance
2020 P St., N. W. DUpont 7784

A Complete Real Estate Service in the Nation's Capital
PAUL D. CRANDALL
REALTOR
Tower Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MAINE

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

BANGOR

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 6810 OR 6129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

Fairmount Beauty Parlor
567 Hammond Street
Best of Service by Competent Operators. Highest Grade Materials Used. Large, Airy Pleasant Rooms.
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Mgr. DIAL 8969
Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's
RESTAURANT
Home-made Ice Cream—Candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

BANGOR (Continued)

Rines-No.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Little City Market
289 CENTER STREET
Groceries and Meats
Dial 4554
Quality Goods—Moderately Priced

FREEPORT

The Red & White Store
WESTON
Cash dealer in Meats, Groceries, Candies, Paints, and Varnishes
Perfection Oil Ranges
FREEPORT, MAINE

LEWISTON

Summer Sale
on
These Famous Makes of Shoes
ARCH PRESERVER, WALK-OVER, RED CROSS, AIR TRED
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON—PORTLAND—RUMFORD

INVESTIGATE
RIDE IMPROVING SERVICE
Reduced rates this month on season tickets for this excellent lubrication service.
FRED C. McKENNEY'S
Cities Service Stations
College and Sabattus Sts., Lewiston
Minot Avenue, Auburn

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COSTUME JEWELRY
Rings, Brooches, Clips, Bracelets
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

A New Department on Our Second Floor
Art Supplies for Artists
Drafting Supplies for Draftsmen
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

THE NEW HEINZ BEAUTY SALON
Modern, Spacious and Private
Featuring the Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
It waves closer and lasts longer
LIBBY BLDG. CONGRESS SQ. 3-5633

THE NEW WAY TO CARE FOR STERLING SILVERWARE
Pamilla
SILVER CLOTH
Silver Chests $5.00, $6.00, $10.00
To Hold 84-100-200 pieces
Write or call for folder
PREVENT TARNISH
J. A. MERRILL CO., Inc.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Note the Quality . . . then the price
NO-MEND
SILK HOSIERY
has both . . . high in quality . . . moderate in price . . . $1.00 to $1.35 per pair, less in three-pair boxes.
Exclusive with us in Portland, Maine
Owen Moore's
505-507 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2281 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME MOVIE FAN
Whether you want a camera, a screen, a projector, a splicer—we can completely equip you for better home movies.
BICKNELL *Photo Service*
15 PREBLE ST. • PORTLAND, ME.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"

72 No. Maine Street Tel. 2880

And after the bath
Elizabeth Arden's
NEW FLOWER MIST
that is as lovely and delicate as its name!
HARRY G. EMMONS

This Is Pyrex Year!
See the new pieces just out and take advantage of the new low prices.—
MAKE IT PYREX
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NO. MAIN STREET

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everythng for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll shop to better advantage at
LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DOVER

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
PEOPLES MARKET
487 Central Ave. Tel. 480

TIRES
Superior Quality

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H., Tel. 57

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
Ice Cream for SUMMER DAYS
Delicious Food.
Courteous Service

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels, and camps.
657 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE
OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Native Poultry
Vegetables Fresh Fish
ROBERTS MARKET
Tel. 207 Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

"Profile" Combination Sets
Box Spring and Mattress to match.
For the utmost in sleeping Comfort! Pillows from chicken feathers to finest live goose down.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture Co.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

Preview of
Next Winter's FUR FASHIONS
Featured in our Greatest August
FUR SALE
Presenting the most outstanding collection. Budget if you like.
Pariseau's, Inc.
The Style Center of New Hampshire

It's Going to Be an EVENTFUL AUGUST
at N. H.'s greatest department store. Special purchases, drastic markdowns make for unusual values in every department. You get more quality for your dollar at
LEAVITT'S

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Watches Repaired and Cleaned
Let me clean out the dust from your watch. Those fine particles of dirt wear away the delicate parts. All work carefully and expertly done.
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Announcing the opening
of a New
FUR DEPARTMENT
Second Floor
Where one will find Honest Furs and Honest Values. Take advantage of these August Sale Values.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

"The Stetson Play Girl"
Hats for College
The styles that the smartest will be wearing
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 Hanover Street

PERMANENTS
A machineless one assures comfort in the process of having it as well as comfort in a smartly curled hair dress. A new lotion saves at least 20 minutes in drying.
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE STREET Phone 354

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Checker Cab Co., Inc.
Largest Taxi and Bus Service in the State
15 Stark Street Tel. 90

Parisian Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Satisfied Customers for years assures us you too will be satisfied.
Phone 7310
Call and Delivery Service
53 LOWELL ST.

CRAFTSMAN PRESS
INCORPORATED
357 Pine Street

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
Dependable Groceries
Variety of Cold Meats
Ice Cream for SUMMER DAYS
MOXIE
"Sweeten it with Domino"
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Company
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
and
"New England Coke"
35 PLEASANT STREET TEL. 90

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
Delicious chocolate flavored food drink
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

Town Taxi
(Harry H. Howie)
35c in town
PHONE 4000
156 BELLEVUE AVE., NEWPORT, R. I.

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

Drink
SURF CLUB BEVERAGES
Deliciously different
PHONE US
Phone 1459
Purgatory Road, Middletown, R. I.

PAWTUCKET

Office Phone — Perry 0188
Res. Phone — Perry 4152-R
STANLEY N. CHASE CO.
Insurance of Every Description

Dorothy Chase Fullerton
NOTARY PUBLIC
21 High St. McDuff Bldg., Rm. 204

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 815

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

J. E. MANN INC.
Air-Conditioned Store
August Clearance Sales in all departments
COME IN
106 Main St. Tel. 81

At the A. F. Roberts Store
Fine display of Useful Gifts, China, Glassware, Lamps, Electrical Appliances. Large variety of Household Articles. Headquarters for Paint and Wallpaper.
COME IN
116 Main Street Tel. 750

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

Exceptional Values in Our
August Fur and Blanket Sale
L. Moses & Co.
916 MAIN STREET PHONE 861

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
FASHIONS for a Fair Summer
802 MAIN STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

Now Going On
ADVANCE FUR SALE
NACHMAN'S
Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

J. W. Bracken Phone 27313
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
B and M
SHOE REPAIRING SHOPPE
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
117 W. CHARLOTTE ST.

Thirty-four Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Great August Sales
Household Linens and Cottons
Blankets and Furniture
Fur Trimmed and Fur Coats

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
Mother's Real Helper
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5301

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

THOMAS CLEANERS, INC.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
...t St. Phone 5924

..HEELING

Standard Dealer
Esso
D. L. Sharpenburg
PROP
NATIONAL ROAD
BIRCH LYNN

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING (Continued)

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

Canada
ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Direct Imports of British Woolens, Linens, Novelties and Antiques
Also Millinery
Ladies' and Children's Wear

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
SMARTLY STYLED AUTHENTIC FASHIONS FOR WELL DRESSED MEN
STYLECREST SUITS and OVERCOATS

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CO-OP MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2651
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Hudson's Bay Company
"COFFEE SHOP"
Enjoy delicious meals when you're down town. Visit the
BAY COFFEE SHOP

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg
- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling, courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices.

Hudson's Bay Company

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

GERARD GRAHAM
Dry Cleaner and Dyer
338 Colony St.
Quality and service above all else
PHONE 72 000

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
PORTAGE AT CARLETON
Furs—
Ladies' and Men's Wear
DIAL 21857

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST., Phone 22818

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Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

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All Flat Work Finished

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ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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TORONTO
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Deciding by Telephone

Question: Our bylaws state: "Special meetings of the Board shall be called upon request of two or more Directors or on call of the President of the Board."

Recently an appointive officer of the organization presented a question to the President asking permission to take certain action. The President agreed to present the matter to the Board at its next meeting. However, before that meeting, another member of the Board telephoned the Clerk and asked the Clerk to telephone the other members, present the question, and ask approval or disapproval of the desired action. Neither this member nor the Clerk notified the President. The matter was settled by telephone, and the officer was notified to take the action desired.

The President was given no opportunity to vote, and learned of the procedure quite accidentally the next day.

(a) Could such telephoning be considered a meeting of the Board? and could the decision resulting from it be considered authorization of the action by the Board?

(b) If two of the Board members had wished to called a special meeting to consider the question, should not their request have been made to the President, who in turn would notify the Clerk to call the meeting?

Answer: (a) No, the telephone conversation did not constitute a meeting; and the action taken as a result is not strictly a legal act of the Board, if you have adopted Robert's Rules of Order as your parliamentary authority. The action is open to challenges and may not be recorded as having been taken unless and until it is ratified at a properly called meeting. In Parliamentary Law, page 250, Robert says: "The Board can act only when it is in session. . . . Unanimous agreement outside of a properly called meeting is not the act of the Board. To make it the act of the Board it must be properly ratified at a legal meeting."

As stated in the Answer published on Oct. 14, 1937, an emergency may arise requiring a decision when it is not feasible to call a meeting, but the decision should always be presented for ratification later at a properly called meeting. While it is likely that all who approved the action would vote to ratify, it should be recognized that they are under no compulsion to do so.

(b) No. The two members should present their request to the Clerk, who would thereupon give the usual notice to all members. The provision is intended as an alternative to the call by the President.

In Lighter Vein

Pin Money

"Your daughter says she asks only for pin money."

"Yes, but the first pin she wanted had two rubies and a star sapphire in it."

Slight Mistake

Friend—"I suppose when the earl visited you he brought his coronet along."

Mrs. Woodbee Swelle—"No, no, my dear—the earl plays the violin."—Revere Budget.

Ahem!

"Father, I need a new riding habit."

"Can't afford it."

"But, father, what am I to do without a riding habit?"

"Get the walking habit."

Bible Facts

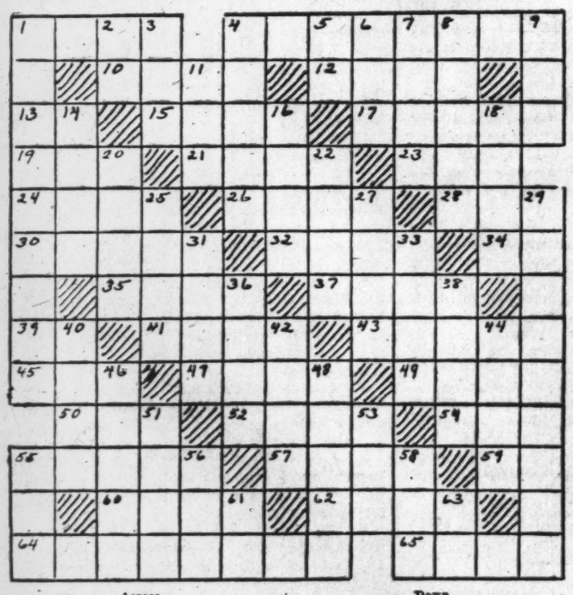
'The Tale of Bricks'

In the account of the oppression of the Israelites as narrated in the book of Exodus, it is recorded that Pharaoh required his taskmasters, or overseers, to "lay upon" the Israelites "the tale of bricks which they did make heretofore" (Exod. 5:8); and in more modern renderings of the passage we sometimes find it suggested that the word rendered "tale" meant "number" (as in Moffatt's translation: "Exact from them the same number of bricks").

As a matter of fact, however, the Hebrew term *mathkoneth* "tale" means literally "measurement" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon", p. 1067). Early Egyptian carvings show men doing this very thing — that is, laying bricks end to end and measuring them row by row in order to "calculate the space they would fill in a building" (Yahuda: "Accuracy of the Bible": p. 76) —a further demonstration of the essential accuracy of the Biblical historians.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was a physician and companion of St. Paul?
4—What animal is described in Book of Job?
10—What is a river between Manchuria and Korea?
12—Who was son of Seth?
13—Symbol for lead is what?
15—What is a native state of Rajputana, India?
17—What is a grassy open or cleared space in a forest?
19—Who was one of heroes of David's guard?
21—Absence of light is what?
23—To piece out.
24—Who was father of Elhanan?
26—Miner's pick handle is called what?
28—What is an immense herb of Hawaii?
30— —— Lake is in California.
32—Rowboats are propelled by what?
34—Symbol for aluminum is what?
35—What is name of a seaport of Japan?
37—Formal and ceremonial act is what?
39—Hydrodrome (abbr.).
41—What planet is conspicuous for redness of its light?
43—Fashions are what?
45—What is one of Cape Verde Islands?
47—What is a commercial city of Texas?
49—What is a seaport of Italy?
50—Shiraz is an owl, rug, or cap—which?
52—What is a department of northern France?
54—What fairy queen is described in "Romeo and Juliet?"
55—Where was first British settlement in India?
57—Oxfords are also called what?
59—Myself.
60—What is a city of Soviet Russia, Asia, on Usuri River?
62—What is a hodgepodge?
64—What Danish author wrote many fairy tales?
65—Whom did St. Peter call "a preacher of righteousness"?

Down

1—Whose wife was Deborah, the prophetess?
2—Where is Harrodsburg (abbr.)?
3—Would you eat, row or don stovies?
4—Who was a son of Jerahmeel?
5—In speaking of Biblical Cononiah, what pronoun would you use?
6—Where is Penzance (abbr.)?
7—One who works in a dark place is called what?
8—What is a seaport city of Honshu, Japan?
9—What is a kind of rake for a furnace fire?
11—What is a place mentioned in I Chron. 8:12?
14—What is the prominent ridge forming an arch above the eye?
16—What is name of cape which was site of ancient city of Cnidus?
18—What is a measure used in Dutch East Indies?
20—What is name of a settlement of southwestern Arabia?
22—What is a river of Norway and Sweden?
25—Who was one of sons of Shobal?
27—What is a town of Irish Free State?
29—Who was mother of John the Baptist?
31—Who wrote "Back to Methuselah"?
33—A sojourn is what?
36—Who was son of Dishan?
38—What was another name for Mount Hor?
40—What is a town of Papua, New Guinea?
42—If you visited Cape Wrath, whom would you see (sing.)?
44—What was name of a chief man of tribe of Benjamin?
46—How would you describe something ominously vivid?
48—What constellation is mentioned in Book of Job?
51—What is a contest undertaken for amusement or recreation?
53—Dover is capital of what State (abbr.)?
55—Tasman —— lies between Australia and New Zealand.
56—What is a river of North Carolina?
58—What city of Egypt is mentioned only by Ezekiel?
61—Where is Antigonish (abbr.)?
63—What bird is found in Hawaii?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Remember When It Was Like This, and You Longed for August?

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y

WELL, HERE IT IS—YOU HAD BETTER LIKE IT!

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

CONDOR

The condor is the largest of all flying birds; and it flies higher than any other. It dwells from 10,000 to 15,000 feet up in the South American Andes. One captured near Valparaiso ate a dozen eggs and 18 pounds of meat in one day—and was still hungry. There is a smaller species in California.

For Safety in Flight

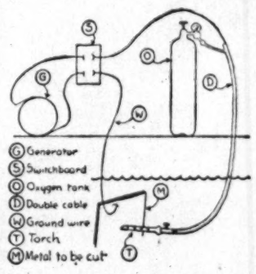
In operation 24 hours a day, and seven days a week, are the 11 airways forecast centers located at Arlington, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Burbank, Calif.; Chicago; Fort Worth, Texas; Kansas City, Mo.; Newark, N. J.; Oakland, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Metal-Cutting Torch Can Burn Under Water?

Cutting metal under water was first accomplished by the use of such tools as the hacksaw, chisel, and metal drills, powered by the arm of the diver or by compressed air.

Then, after the oxyacetylene torch became a familiar instrument for cutting and welding metals in air, efforts were made to adapt this torch for work under water, by placing a hood or bell over the torch, which was fastened to the material to be cut and kept the water from contact with the flame; but this interfered seriously with the handling of the torch.



Then attempts were made to use an electric arc alone to cut metal under water. However, the great quantity of water in contact with the submerged metal caused the molten metal at the point of contact of the arc to cool and solidify almost the instant the arc was moved, and this instant hardening frequently reunited the metal.

To make a continuous cut possible, a jet of oxygen under high pressure was combined with the electric arc. This method combines the heat of the arc (up to 3500° Centigrade) with the oxidizing effect of the stream of oxygen playing on the molten metal, and converts the surrounding water into steam, making a gaseous envelope for the arc.

For arc cutting with an oxygen jet, a carbon electrode is used which contains several gas tubes, through which oxygen at high pressure can be forced onto the metal to be cut at the point where the arc strikes.

The electrode is about a foot long and is not exactly round, but about ¾ inch one way by ⅜ inch the other. Since the efficiency of the cut depends upon the stream of oxygen, two tubes run lengthwise through the electrode; and the diver holds the electrode so that both jets of oxygen from these tubes are in line with the cut he wishes to make in the metal.

The technique of underwater cutting consists of artificially maintaining an atmosphere below the surface in which combustion is possible.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Anecdote

'A Salute to Elizabeth

The year 1588. Her Majesty's Navy had defeated the great Spanish Armada; and then came the rewards of victory—prizes from the hand of no less than good Queen Bess herself!

The officer in charge was a man of tact and resource. "On account of the dazzling loveliness of Her Majesty," his orders read, "all seamen, upon receiving their prizes, should shield their eyes with their right hand."

Thus came into being the naval and military salute.

What's in a Name

As Josiah Wedgwood used to go here and there in his great pottery manufactory he would carry a little hammer. The vase in which his critical eye detected the slightest crudity in form or finish was at once dashed to pieces.

"Only the best is worthy of the name of Josiah Wedgwood," he would say.

Daily Quotation

NO MAN is justified in doing evil on the ground of expediency.
—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Chien Ching-chao (jĭ-ĕn′ jĭng′-jou′) — Deputy Director of the National Resources Commission of China.

Hore-Belisha, Leslie (hōr′-bĕ-lē′-shȧ)—British War Secretary.

Kato, Sotomatsu (sō-tō-mä-tsū kä-tō — even accent)—Japanese Minister-at-Large in China.

Khaksars (käk′-särz)—Members of the new "Army of Spades" in India, a non-sectarian organization having as its aims discipline, peace, and mutual service.

Koolen, Dionysius Apn (dē′-ō-nē′-sē-ŭs ä′-pĕn kō′-lĕn)—Member of the Catholic Party who attempted unsuccessfully to form a new Cabinet in the Netherlands.

Mabuchi, Lieut. Col. Itsuo (ĭ-tsū-ō mä-bōō-chi — even accent)—Director of the Japanese Army Press Bureau in Shanghai.

Mashraki, Alama Inayatullah (ŭl′-ȧ-mä ĭ-nä′-yät-ûl′-lä mäsh′-rä-kē)—Founder of the organization of Khaksars, mentioned above.

Plesman, A. (plĕs′-män)—Director for 20 years of the Royal Netherlands Airlines.

von Neurath, Baron Konstantin (kŏn′-stän-tēn′ fŏn noi′-rät) — Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

Wang Ching-wei (wäng′ jing′-wā′) — Head of new Chinese political party backed by Japan.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Lanier, Sidney (lā-nēr′)—American musician and poet.

Martian (mär′-shĭ-ăn)—One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

Weser (vā′-zĕr)—A river of Germany.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pressed Down and Running Over

Utopia, Texas

As a tenant farmer and his wife and son were returning home one night, they were greeted by red flames on the horizon, which told the sad tale that their house was burning. On the surface, the picture which greeted the couple was far from encouraging. There had been destroyed not only their every household possession and wardrobe, but all of the money that had been taken in from the season's crops.

But the couple reckoned without such possessions as neighborly kindness and compassion, which cannot be destroyed. The next morning saw all of the people of the surrounding valley rallying to the support of the couple. Each of the stores in the village of Utopia placed large boxes near their entrances, labeled, "For the ——." Into these boxes went contributions to meet the human need of food and clothing. There were dress lengths placed in those boxes, which in turn were stitched into garments by other neighbors for the woman in need. There was even a quilting party to use the bright-colored pieces which were donated.

Unused house-furnishings came out of attics and storerooms. A purse was collected which practically doubled the savings that had been burned. The blessing was complete—for the couple were found to possess more in abundance than that which had before been theirs. And the entire community was brought together in the joy of giving and the spirit of neighborliness.

A Verse for Today . . .

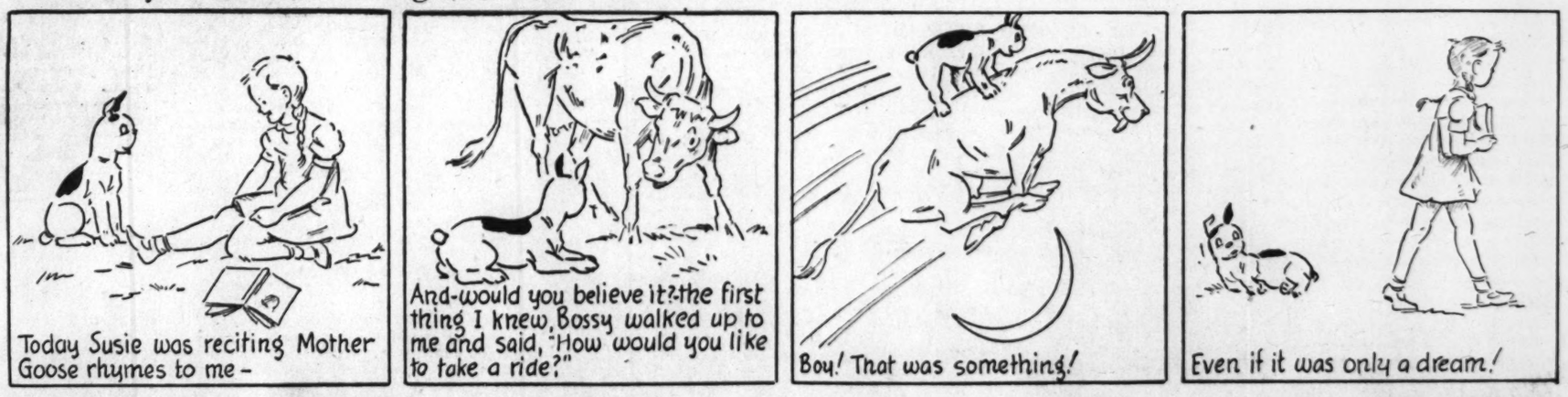
He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son.
—Rev. 21:7.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Familiar Voice*

By Le Pelley

DON'T STAND THERE AND ARGUE ABOUT WHETHER OR NOT WE SHOULD RUN! RUN FIRST, AND THEN ARGUE!
WAIT JUST A SECOND, CAN'T YOU?
THAT LAUGH..! DOESN'T IT SOUND FAMILIAR?
IT SOUNDS TOO FAMILIAR TO SUIT ME!
NOW LISTEN, TUBBY... THINK OF ALL THE THINGS WE COULD BE DOING EXCEPT THIS —!!
BUT WE HAVE TO FIND OUT SOMETHING!
AHA! AN OLD DRAIN PIPE... THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA...
IT WON'T GET US OUT OF INDIAN SWAMP— AND THAT'S THE ONLY KIND OF IDEA I'M INTERESTED IN!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey Diddle Diddle—*


Today Susie was reciting Mother Goose rhymes to me—
And—would you believe it?—the first thing I knew, Bossy walked up to me and said, "How would you like to take a ride?"
Boy! That was something!
Even if it was only a dream!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Slow Beavers' Is Right*

By The Hagers

THE DAM, IT SEEMED, MUST BE RESTORED. THE STREAM WAS MUCH TOO DEEP TO FORD.
I ASKED THE BEAVER IF HE KNEW HOW LONG THAT IT WOULD TAKE THE CREW.
SLOW BEAVERS AT WORK
"WE'RE WORKING PART TIME, WITH FULL PAY; TOMORROW IS A HOLIDAY;
WE'RE SENDING EAST FOR BRICK AND LIME. WE'LL LET YOU THROUGH NEXT MONTH SOME TIME!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A $13,000,000,000 Congress

Many not-so-ancient Americans can remember the protest that went up against the first "billion-dollar Congress." Yet the Congress which finally disintegrated on Saturday and is being hailed for stopping the spending-lending program, spent $13,200,000,000.

Considering the total results of this session that amount stands out. It must temper the satisfaction of citizens over the belated disposition to save. It must be a constant reminder of the need for continued efforts to bring American government down to a sound fiscal basis. The most spectacular feature of the session was the sharp defeat of the President's spend-lend program. It is politically important. And it gives some assurance to business. But a $13,000,000,000 Congress is hardly the conventional basis for a business boom.

Those who believe that the New Deal is the Nation's major trouble will be encouraged. For it would be difficult to say exactly what remains of the Fourth New Deal today. Certainly the President's political power has received a decisive setback. Whatever danger there has been of a third-term campaign is markedly lessened—unless there is a war. A rebuff has been administered to Labor's political power. And Congress has decided to see how the country gets along without the annual pump-priming which New Dealers have said was necessary.

Normally these things would all be encouraging to the conservative sections of the community. They would be expected to improve confidence and promote the flow of private investment. We expect them to have that effect. But we do not feel that the record of this Congress justifies great optimism either for the economic stability of the United States or for thoroughgoing solution of major problems.

Congress recaptured the power of the purse, but pressure blocs pull strings. For instance the $119,000,000 item for crop loans restored at the last minute added to an all-time high for subsidies to farm interests. The Legislature effectively rebelled against overweening Executive power, but made little constructive use of its own. It left foreign policy in a muddled and hazardous state. The unemployment situation with its continued drain on national finances for relief was not tackled basically. And the progress toward national bankruptcy was continued at a faster clip than ever before in peace time.

Poland Speaks

There are no illusions about appeasement in Warsaw. This is clear from Marshal Smigly-Rydz's speech before the Polish Legionnaires Sunday. That the Poles would never contemplate any such sacrifice as the Czechs made for a questionable peace has long been considered one of the sure things in a Europe where few things are sure.

The firmness of the Poles is such as to make some statesmen among Poland's own allies a little apprehensive; Marshal Smigly-Rydz intended to underscore that firmness not simply for Paris and London but for Berlin. Yet it is notable that he avoided stating Poland's position in terms which would have called for an answer from opposing Powers. And he did not take this occasion to remove a developing ambiguity which is being watched in the capitals of the "anti-aggression" front as closely as it must be in Berlin.

This ambiguity arises from apparently well authenticated reports that anti-Polish fortifications are being built in Danzig and that arms and men have been moving in. If Poland's attitude toward Danzig is as firm as Marshal Smigly-Rydz implies, and as outspoken as the cheering Legionnaires who heard his speech on Sunday would indicate, Polish silence in the face of reported new armaments in Danzig requires explanation. It may well be that Poland does not intend to force a showdown short of an overt move on the part of the Third Reich or among German Danzigers to proclaim Danzig as part of Germany.

The danger is that Polish willingness to postpone this showdown will encourage German authorities to believe that over Danzig Poland may find another formula than war. That would be a dangerously doubtful premise. Possibly Poland and its allies are counting on the increasing strength of their "anti-aggression" front to deter an attempt to produce a fait accompli in Danzig.

No war, says Rome gossip, until Editor Virginio Gayda returns from vacation. The world should retire him, with full pay.

Pioneering

The declaration relative to national territorial claims in the Antarctic, written in 1924 by Charles Evans Hughes, has in it both logic and fairness:

> The discovery of lands unknown to civilization, even when coupled with a formal taking of possession, does not support a valid claim to sovereignty unless the discovery is followed by an actual settlement of the discovered country.

This statement acquires current interest because of the third Byrd expedition to the Antarctic.

At present there is a wide difference of opinion among interested nations around the world as to territorial rights in the unsettled regions of the far North and the far South. In exploration and in colonization and development—if this latter point is reached—the United States could well seek to establish by world agreement and treaty a fair and lawful method of approaching these great tasks. By so doing it would pioneer toward fair play as well as in the direction of opening vast and adventurous new frontiers.

Kentucky Lost to Roosevelt?

If Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson proves successful in his race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky—which his commanding lead seems to assure—the event will have two points of national interest: First, it is a blow to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the John L. Lewis labor group, which was made an issue in the campaign, and, second, Kentucky's votes at the 1940 Democratic National Convention will not be delivered to President Roosevelt or to his chosen successor without the consent of the forces headed by Mr. Johnson and his ally, retiring Gov. A. B. "Happy" Chandler.

The election doubtless will be interpreted as a blow to the New Deal, if only because of the charges of anti-Rooseveltism preferred during the campaign by Mr. Johnson's opponent, former Representative John Young Brown. Mr. Brown claimed White House support and actually was aided by Senate Majority Leader Barkley, who also defeated Governor Chandler for Senator last year.

Mr. Johnson is editor of the Richmond Daily Register and, while a comparatively young man, is looked upon as representing the normally conservative tendencies of the Bluegrass State. His opponent will be King Swope of Lexington, a Circuit Judge, who was defeated four years ago by Governor Chandler. It is conceded that Judge Swope's chances might be better in this normally debatable State were his opponent an out-and-out New Dealer.

Where Responsibility Rests

It would be easy to dismiss the present dilemma on Beacon Hill with brief criticism for the deficiency in courage, vision, and idealism of certain legislators. It would be simple to call upon Governor Saltonstall to end the spectacle by forcing his tax program through. But the situation presents an opportunity for growth in the General Court's attitude toward its responsibility.

Under the Constitution of Massachusetts, the Legislature has exclusive rights to appropriate money and levy taxes. The Governor may recommend, but he also is given certain powers to compel the Legislature to perform its duty. It is to Governor Saltonstall's credit that, reversing the recent trend, he has sought to restore the Constitutional balance.

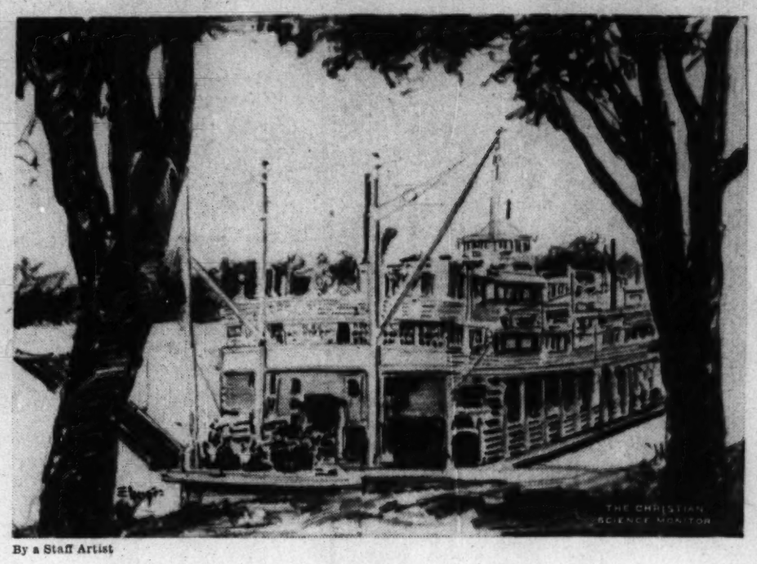
The Governor advised certain economies. These, in the main, were overlooked. He suggested nine new taxes. These largely have been rejected. The General Court voted a $185,000,000 budget with only $155,000,000 in revenue in sight. Must already overburdened real estate add to its crushing load?

Governor Saltonstall has made it clear where responsibility rests. This should have a sobering effect on those members of the General Court who may not comprehend the tragedy inherent in the fact that 60,000 Bay State homes have been taken for taxes in recent years.

The public display of old-fashioned penny banks by a Boston savings bank will remind many of the time when people looked upon a penny as Benjamin Franklin did.

"Millionth motorist to get fountain pen," says a Hartford, Conn., dispatch concerning travel on the new Merritt Parkway. To write his own ticket?

Lower Away th' Port Stage



By a Staff Artist

The Flight of the Golden Eagle

The Mississippi "Up North": I.

In the ante-bellum days of beaver hats and crinoline dresses, the Upper Mississippi was one of the most celebrated scenic spots in America. The Falls of St. Anthony, now part of the city of Minneapolis, were almost as much exclaimed over as Niagara. Standing on the decks of great side-wheelers, passengers argued hotly as to which was the more majestic stream, the Upper Mississippi or the Hudson. European travelers compared the castellated bluffs of the Upper Mississippi to the scenery along the Rhine. Artists painted its beauties, its falls, rapids, green islands, legended bluffs, and picturesque prairies. Tourists wrote long Ruskinesque descriptions of its scenery so "exciting to the feelings."

When, in the 70's, the railroad paralleled the river betwen St. Louis and St. Paul, it drove "the grand ladies of the river" off the Upper Mississippi. With them went the popular river excursions to view the upper river and the Falls of St. Anthony; the scenery of the upper river dropped out of national notice. Today, thanks to books and movies, the average American knows something of the Lower Mississippi, its flat banks, bayous, white cranes, Spanish moss, old houses, and shanty-boat life. But he is hardly aware of the existence of the magnificent bluffs and draws of the wider and much more beautiful Upper Mississippi.

* * *

This June 20, in thunder, lightning and in rain, the packet Golden Eagle backed out from her wharfboat at the foot of Vine Street and straightened around upriver. Amidst the usual clamor and movement of bells, whistles, horns, waving hands, handkerchiefs, and hats, she was beginning the first river excursion trip from St. Louis to St. Paul in twenty-two years.

It was an occasion, an historical occasion. Carrying ninety-two passengers and a crew of fifty-eight, the Golden Eagle was reblazing an old water trace, rediscovering the scenery of one of the most beautiful stretches of river in America. The first steamboat up the Upper Mississippi to St. Paul left the St. Louis levee April 21, 1823. She was the stern-wheeler Virginia. Running only by daylight, burning wood which she stopped to let her crew chop and tote aboard, getting stuck on sandbars and laboring over the Des Moines and Rock Island rapids, she took twenty days for what was then a journey of 700 miles. But she got there, and her voyage established the practicability of steamboat navigation on the Upper Mississippi.

Moving along easily in the nine-foot channel created by twenty-five new Government dams, running at night by the 300-odd crossing lights and 1,300 buoys between St. Louis and St. Paul, the Golden Eagle made the present 659 canalized river miles in four days and fourteen hours. And we loafed along, living slowly and amply in the open here-and-now, as is the way with steamboatin.' Comparison of our time with that of the Hawkeye State proves that. A famous packet of the last century, which transported Union troops during the War Between the States, she once made the then longer run from St. Louis to St. Paul in the flash time of two days, twenty hours, and thirteen minutes.

Between the voyages of the Virginia and the Golden Eagle stretches more than a century of Upper Mississippi steamboatin'. Prior to the War the trip from St. Louis to St. Paul was a popular part of what George Catlin, the painter of the American Indian, denominated as "The Fashionable Tour." This tour made a circle from the East out to St. Louis by land, from St. Louis to St. Paul and back to Prairie du Chien by steamboat, from there to the Great Lakes to Niagara and back East by both water and land.

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The trip to St. Paul was also part of the "Grand Excursion" of 1854, which celebrated the arrival at Rock Island of the first railroad to reach the Mississippi. This was a joint railroad and steamboat excursion from the East to Chicago and Rock Island, then up the river to the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1923, just a hundred years after the pioneer trip of the Virginia, the Harry G. Drees left St. Louis for St. Paul in an attempt to revive a once-famous excursion. She ran aground on Boulanger Island, some twenty miles below the St. Paul landing. Strain as she did, she couldn't get over the bar. But Lock 2 at Hastings, Minn., completed in 1930, gave the Golden Eagle plenty of water. At five-thirty Sunday morning, June 24, the Golden Eagle blew for the St. Paul landing at the foot of Jackson Street, and tied up behind the lighthouse tender Wakerobin, the first packet into St. Paul since 1917. Where, in the good old steamboat days, as many as twenty steamboats were tied up guard to guard at forty-five-degree angles to the levee, she and the Wakerobin had the new municipal landing to themselves.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Mirror of World Opinion

The South's Blessings

Since the days of the Civil War the South has been maligned and trodden underfoot. She has been scorned, berated and branded as a region where ignorance and poverty prevail. . . . Last year, a specially picked investigating committee branded our South as the Nation's No. 1 economic problem.

Notwithstanding this aspersion, Dixie is in a fair way to become the leading cultural and manufacturing center of the United States within a few years.

Statistics plainly show capital is marching South, to escape the . . . element so prevalent in northern sections, where peoples are discontented with American ideals, policies, and therefore breed labor troubles or crime. . . . The South is one section of the country with few labor troubles, few slums and a high standard of living, despite low wages.

Even the depression hasn't daunted Dixieland, and she seems to be prospering in sunshine and leisure, while the North is wrestling against union dominance. [The South's] people, the majority of whom are of a pure strain, are . . . descendants of early settlers who contributed strength, bravery and character, the elements which made American growth and ideals. . . . Good living and not money matters more to her population.

People from every part of the United States tend to drift southward to secure the comfort of better living conditions, sunshine, balmy breezes, peace, contentment, and mild climate.

Finally, although high tariff laws were erected against Southern trade, she has surmounted the barriers.—*Hollywood, Fla., Herald.*

1940—Politics Is Not Enough

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Now that this decisive session of Congress is over, what next?

First, the legislators, who hold the balance of power now in the co-ordinate system of American government, are at home getting in direct touch once more with their constituents. Will they learn anything to change their viewpoints when they return, whether for a special session in October or November, or the regular session in January? It is to be doubted. Generally, on controversial matters, congressmen hear from their constituents what they listen for. Or, with business on the upgrade, the rebellious majority may even grow in size. That is the indicated political as well as economic trend.

Second, the President goes into retreat for a time to restore his energies and meditate his next steps. He is crossing the continent in early October, and will consider well whether to make his trip an appeal to the people or not. Certainly, if he decides to turn the trip to political account, he will do it very obliquely, for that is his favorite and most effective form of campaigning. There is a good deal the President can do on his own constitutional authority in the next few months in foreign affairs, but little new that he can attempt domestically. Certainly his major preoccupation, barring the outbreak of war, will be the interrelated questions of the national economic welfare and the political future as the crucial year 1940 approaches.

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The President faces a dreary prospect on these scores. And the Nation faces difficult decisions. According to the best analysts here, two things are likely to happen: First, business conditions are expected to continue to improve through the rest of 1939 and somewhat into 1940. Second, they are expected to drop away rather sharply then, as the impetus of past spending and the usual upward cycle wears off. Under these conditions, the President's opponents can claim with a good deal of convincingness that the expected improvement which comes contrary to Mr. Roosevelt's own forecasts, is the result of business relief at congressional blockades of the New Deal program. Moreover, even if things fall off next year, the President's opponents will presumably continue their resistance to any legislation which would stimulate an election-year recovery, feeling that a slump in 1940 will effectively prevent the New Deal's victory at the polls.

Economics and politics are almost hopelessly jumbled together in this situation, as they have been often before, not least damagingly in 1932-33 during Mr. Hoover's final months. But the prospect that politics may again seriously retard the Nation along the recovery road is thoroughly disquieting.

Here is the Administration analysis of the situation: The New Dealers say that the current and immediately expected upward movement will take the national income to around $70,000,000,000. If, by dint of government spending next year, it could be kept there and various practices which damaged the 1936-37 boom could be curbed, they think that a real further upward movement would start, business finding their orders sustained and deciding themselves able to expand, and genuine recovery would be under way. In short, all the water that has been poured down the pump to prime it and has gone fruitlessly out of the spout would at last fill the suction chamber and liquid from the cool depths below would begin to come up.

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This argument may have great merit. But it is instantly beclouded by politics. More lending or spending next year would help to re-elect the New Dealers. "Ah ha!" say their opponents, "you can't fool us. This is just another fancy argument to persuade us to give you another election fund." And it is at least equally arguable that the prospect of a more conservative national administration might have equal effect in persuading business men to expand, and thus finally priming the pump another way.

But where would it all leave the Nation fundamentally? What is necessary to make the United States economically sound once more? "The good old tried and true practices, mostly let-things-alone, plus such reforms as are absolutely inescapable," say the conservatives. "Sounder administration and some amendment of recent laws," say the middle-of-the-roaders. "Still more fundamental study and reform of the practices which govern consumption and production, price-control, monopoly, etc. etc. etc.," reply the New Dealers and various others who would not admit that description. "The Townsend Plan," or "Social Credit," or "Stamp money," or "Socialism" or "Communism" or any of a dozen other new and generally untried proposals, say various groups whose thinking is dominated by the apparent failures of present systems.

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And this writer is impressed by a talk he had recently with one of the leading Republican presidential possibilities. "I can imagine," he said, "that the election of a Republican in 1940, plus some tax relief and cuts in spending, would produce a splendid business boom for about two years. We'd get the national income up to $80,000,000,000 or so. But we wouldn't have made the fundamental readjustments which must be undertaken in this country. And we'd be riding for an awful fall."

"What are some of those fundamental readjustments?" we asked.

"Ah!" he replied, "if only I knew."

And that's the country's problem, a problem that should overshadow mere politics in 1940, but that probably will be discouragingly mixed up with politics. A failure once more to make real progress on the right track might open the door disastrously to the panacea-mongers. It is a challenge to citizenship to demand more than politics from the politicians next year.

Do Reliefers Want Jobs?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading in my copy of the Monitor, the Wide Horizon column, "Do WPA Workers Want a Job?" by Howard O. Hunter, Deputy Administrator of the Works Progress Administration. It is very interesting, especially your comment, and the end of your comment is just fine, "Or has anyone a job to offer?"

It is absurd to assume that any person who is unfortunate enough to be forced upon WPA wouldn't want a job in private business. Don't I know only too well the heart-breaking worry one has to endure from week to week. My husband is at present a draftsman on the Writers' Project. Indeed we aren't honored, and as for taking work in private business. Yes!!! a thousand times yes. He has had years of education and experience in his profession, commercial artist and draftsman. He is over fifty years old, so just isn't wanted. These people who tell about the WPA being a "career job" are vindictive, and they surely have the wrong slant about their less fortunate American neighbors. WPA work is a hand-to-mouth mode of living. We all admit there are shovel leaners in every walk of life, we have them in Washington, but we are thankful that it is a small percentage of our people who are in that class. If there is anything meaner than to deny food and shelter to a suffering human, it is to deny him the recognition of his achievement as an American. One denial kills the body, the other wrecks the morale of the person, and it does not help the country. I just wish my husband was offered work either at his own profession, or at any work he could do.

We would even live on a farm with oil lamps, and burn wood, to say nothing about repairing an old house, yes, and be glad of a chance to grow our vegetables with a chance to work at small wages to keep that farm. Do WPA workers want jobs? Where are the jobs? Who has them? My husband has perhaps five weeks more to work—then he will be thrown out into the streets again. Why? Because he has been working on WPA eighteen months and the new rules made by our humane men in Washington make it necessary. The heads of the project do not want him to go; his work is praiseworthy, worth more than 60 cents per hour. He cannot find work, he can only get out.

Your article re: Governor Aiken of Vermont is true; if our governors, and the press started a "Return to Farms" drive, it would help in many ways. The Monitor is a splendid paper, and I never miss it.

Boston (MRS.) P. M.

From a Portrait Painter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Has anyone a job to offer?" As a WPA worker on the Federal Art Project listed as a "portrait painter," I shall be most happy to accept any honest job that will enable me to pay my rent promptly and pay for simple but decent three meals per day, light bill, laundry bill, telephone bill, and enable me to buy simple but respectable clothing, and have a small balance left over to put in the bank as savings account.

I have been painting portraits for the U. S. Government on the Federal Art Project since March, 1936—first on the basis of a small monthly salary paid each week. Since that date my small monthly wage has been reduced and is now paid every two weeks.

But I am still able to eke out a bare living—but my personal appearance in the clothing line is very amusing—not being able to buy new garments I am forced to continue to wear my ancient ones—they hold together still—but are way "out of date" and I look like a "freak."

I am keen to get off WPA work and be independent as I used to be for many years. I dislike intensely being a WPA worker.

You will find my name as a portrait painter (biography) in Who's Who in America, Who's Who in American Art, American Women, Who's Who in New England, Who's Who in Massachusetts, Principal Women of America (published in London, England).

Do I want to get off WPA work? YES.

Boston. F. R. M.

A Personal Job Campaign

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While I haven't made systematic investigation, and while I am not authorized by any group to reply to the assertion that WPA workers won't work nevertheless I know from conversations with my fellow workers that at the very least 90 per cent of them are seriously and conscientiously trying to find employment in industry and business. Certainly there is no inducement held out that I know of, to hold a man to WPA.

May I give you a few facts about my own situation? I am 50 years of age, married, in good health, have had a public school, high school, and one year at Harvard University, class of 1906. My business experience background covers a period of about twenty years in Office-Credit Management in the branch and general offices of large concerns. These positions were what is known as "Junior Executive" and were responsible ones where I directed and supervised others, maintained certain employment, credit, and collection policies set up by my employer, and was responsible for cash working funds ranging as high as $3,000. I have done and understand the principles of modern accounting practice.

Now, bearing these facts in mind, I have done the following to find employment:—

1. Written innumerable letters to people I know and to others I know of, who hold official positions in reliable and successful companies which are located all over the eastern half of the United States.
2. I have registered my record at every responsible private employment agency, and every responsible personnel service in Boston, one in New York, and one in New Jersey.
3. I have registered at the Federal Employment Agency in Boston.
4. I have taken and completed a course in "Industrial Management" with LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Illinois.
5. I have registered at the Harvard Alumni Placement Service, Cambridge, Mass.
6. I recently interviewed at some length Mr. Herbert Hadel, who did conduct a radio half hour on Station WNAC, "Lets go back to work." At present he has discontinued this, but expects, and I hope he will, to renew it soon.
7. I have watched business news, trade magazines, and business magazines diligently for any personnel changes and where I have seen notice of them written.
8. I have listened carefully to any radio speech by a business or industrial leader for any possible clue to a possible chance for future employment.
9. My salary for the past twenty years has averaged $50 a week. However, I have answered newspaper ads and written direct as noted above offering my services for $25 a week and stated that I will stay on the job and not expect or ask for any more until such time as my possible future employer agrees that general business conditions warrant such action.
10. Surely here is one WPA worker—me—who has conscientiously tried to secure employment, for I assure you I have no desire whatsoever to stay on WPA a day longer than I must to provide shelter, clothing, food for my wife and me. You see, however, I am 50 years of age, and although it is only reasonable to assume I am more experienced, have better judgment, and can do a better and bigger job in my line than a younger man; still I am too old.

I might say right here that I have been able out of all this job campaign to develop two possible places where I may find a chance later on. However, there is nothing definite about either. G. E. H.

Malden, Mass.

Farm Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Mr. Hunter will come to Vermont and buy a farm and try to hire WPA workers to work on his farm he will learn something he doesn't know. His statements in your Wide Horizon column lead one to lose all confidence in such officials.

West Glover, Vt. F. E. SIMPSON